THE

European Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1801.

[Embelliſhed with, 1. A PORTRAIT of MR. ROBERT PALMER. And, 2. A VIEW of DEVONSHIRE PLACE and WIMPOLE STREET, from the NEW ROAD, ST. MARY-LE-BONE.]

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is not yet in our power to perform our promiſe to our Correſpondent RUSTICUS, ſeveral of our numbers being yet to reprint. We hope ſoon to be able to perform our engagement with him, and notice will be given of it.

The preſent Number will anſwer B. S.'s queſtion.

The piece mentioned by Sempronius never came to our hands.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from December 5, to December 12.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
INLAND COUNTIES.										
Middleſex	74	11	41	2	41	9	27	4	41	7
Surry	77	6	38	0	43	10	27	2	38	6
Hertford	68	10	46	3	43	10	25	11	46	6
Bedford	74	1	49	6	42	0	24	7	38	4
Hunting.	72	10	00	0	41	4	19	8	33	11
Northam.	72	0	00	0	39	6	21	10	46	6
Rutland	70	0	00	0	44	6	20	0	47	0
Leiceſter	76	4	00	0	44	5	21	10	41	3
Nottingh.	81	0	50	0	50	0	25	0	51	0
Derby	86	0	00	0	52	0	25	2	52	0
Stafford	76	11	00	0	49	7	26	9	54	1
Salop	81	2	57	2	50	9	27	2	00	0
Hereford	79	5	57	6	47	7	27	8	45	3
Worceſt.	82	1	49	2	41	11	33	10	49	3
Warwick	79	11	00	0	44	5	28	9	53	11
Wilts	65	4	00	0	41	4	28	10	60	8
Berks	69	0	40	0	37	9	26	2	42	5
Oxford	68	3	00	0	39	10	25	2	46	6
Bucks	74	4	00	0	29		23	8	44	11

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	71	10	38	0	40	10	28	8	31	10
Kent	72	4	39	0	38	10	28	9	36	0
Suſſex	66	8	00	0	42	4	27	7	00	0
Suffolk	72	4	00	0	42	2	23	8	33	11
Cambrid.	73	11	44	0	37	4	20	5	35	6
Norfolk	70	10	39	6	40	8	22	9	35	7
Lincoln	72	7	45	6	44	10	21	0	43	5
York	70	3	47	7	43	4	21	6	41	9
Durham	71	11	00	0	44	0	20	3	00	0
Northum.	67	3	44	3	35	3	20	9	00	0
Cumberl.	91	5	56	0	44	3	26	1	00	0
Weſtmor.	83	8	55	0	50	1	24	6	00	0
Lancaſh.	80	9	00	0	50	9	27	10	44	1
Cheſhire	72	11	00	0	57	5	27	2	52	2
Glouceſt.	74	4	00	0	44	4	28	0	46	7
Somerſet	78	0	00	0	47	11	24	0	52	0
Monmou.	81	0	00	0	48	7	22	0	00	0
Devon	75	10	00	0	38	9	24	0	54	0
Cornwall	71	8	00	0	34	5	16	6	00	0
Dorſet	74	8	00	0	45	9	31	4	53	0
Hants	70	9	00	0	43	7	29	5	53	10
WALES										
N. Wales	73	4	50	0	45	0	26	4	00	0
S. Wales	67	2	00	0	39	11	17	1	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

NOVEMBER.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
27	29.54	41	N.W.
28	28.90	38	E.
29	29.50	39	N.
30	29.00	37	N.W.

DECEMBER.

1	28.89	40	W.
2	29.30	38	S.W.
3	29.60	38	W.
4	29.70	37	S.W.
5	29.10	39	S.W.
6	29.55	37	S.W.
7	29.60	38	W.
8	29.67	39	S.S.W.
9	28.86	50	S.
10	29.34	47	S.
11	29.65	46	W.
12	29.62	37	W.
13	29.64	29	W.
14	29.66	28	N.W.
15	29.70	28	S.W.
16	29.30	27	N.W.
17	29.35	27	N.
18	29.70	29	W.
19	30.10	27	N.
20	30.15	28	N.W.
21	29.80	40	S.W.
22	29.90	38	N.
23	29.60	42	S.
24	29.60	41	S.W.

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MR. ROBT. PALMER

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR DECEMBER 1801.

MR. ROBERT PALMER.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THIS Gentleman, who, we believe, with the exception of Meſſrs. King and Packer, and Miſs Pope, is the performer of longeſt ſtanding in Drury-lane Theatre, was born in Banbury-court, Long-acre, in the month of September 1757. His father, Robert Palmer, had ſerved his country in Germany under the Marquis of Granby; and by his good conduct acquired the favour of his Lordſhip, who, when the war terminated, recommended him to Mr. Garrick, and he was made one of the box-door keepers of the Theatre; to which were annexed ſome other appendages, that made his latter days eaſy after the fatigues of war. In this ſituation he conciliated the eſteem of his ſuperiors, and verified the ſaying of the poet:

" Honour or ſhame from no condition riſe:
" Act well your part—there all the honour lies."

Robert, the more immediate object of our preſent notice, received the rudiments of education in a ſchool kept by a Mr. Avarello, at Brook Green, Hammerſmith; from which he was brought to town, at the early age of ſix years, by Mr. Garrick's deſire, to appear as *Muſtard-ſeed*, in *The Midſummer Night's Dream*. Our young Actor's employment, for ſome time after this, was, as Page to ſupport the trains of Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Yates, and other Tragedy heroines of the day.

In this minor office, Robert early became a favourite of the Fair; and from many theatrical queens and princeſſes did he receive frequent preſents of toys, ſweetmeats, and other gratuities ſuited to his age: on one occaſion, however, he experienced, in a particular manner, the liberality of Mrs. Barry. Having been promoted from a dumb train-bearer, and entruſted with the ſuperior rank of *Page* to Polydore in *The Orphan*, Mrs. Barry, when, as Monimia, ſhe ſays,

" Perhaps I've been ungrateful: here's money for you.
" Will you oblige me? Shall I ſee you oft'ner?"

actually placed two guineas in his palm. On quitting the ſtage, and making the diſcovery, Robert was all agitation till Mrs. Barry came off; when deſiring ſhe might be informed that he wiſhed to ſpeak to her, he was introduced to her dreſſing-room. " Well, Bobby," ſaid ſhe, " what have you to ſay?"—" Madam, you have made a miſtake; and, inſtead of ſtage-money, have given me two real guineas."—" 'Twas no miſtake, my dear; I meant them for you. Be a good boy, and that ſhall not be the laſt token of my friendſhip." She kiſſed him, and *Cordelia* withdrew with his prodigious wealth.

As his deſtination now ſeemed to be the Stage as a profeſſion, his education was not to be neglected. He was, therefore, kept cloſely at a ſchool then under a Mr. Dick, in Hart-ſtreet, Covent Garden, to furniſh his head with the neceſſary accompliſhments; and at the ſame time articled to Grimaldi the dancer, as a pupil, for the exerciſe of his heels.

His firſt entrée as an efficient actor was, we believe, at Canterbury, in the ſummer of 1773, being then ſixteen years of age; and the character, *'Squire Richard* in *The Provok'd Huſband*. What other parts he undertook at that time we know not; but he was favoured with a ſalary of 12s. per week. On his return, he paſſed the winter at his father's houſe wholly unemployed. In the following ſummer (1774) he went to Birmingham, and was entered of Mr. Yates's Company, at 15s.

In the autumn of 1774, Robert came to London; and Mr. Garrick, " to pre-

vent (as he ſaid) Bob's getting bad habits by ſtrolling in the country," deſired that he might ſtay in town, and make himſelf uſeful at the Theatre; promiſing to make him a compliment at the end of the ſeaſon. His employment was chiefly in dances and pantomimes; and at the cloſe of the ſeaſon, Mr. Garrick ordered him 4l. 19s. which was paid to his father; and appeared to amount, upon calculation, to nearly one ſhilling for each of his performances.

In the ſummer of 1775, Mr. Foote engaged him at a ſalary of a guinea-and-half per week; and he made his debût at the Little Theatre as *James*, in *The Bankrupt*, of which Lamaſh was the original performer. He had never before had a ſettled engagement in London; and now, conſidering himſelf as ſetting out for life, he reſolved by attention and diligence to deſerve credit, if he could not hope to achieve fame.

Dicky Drugget was the firſt new character that was given to him; and he performed it in ſuch a manner as to gain the approbation of the audience and the praiſe of his Manager. This alſo led to his eſtabliſhment at Drury-lane.

The ſeaſon 1776-7 was that in which the new Proprietors of Drury lane Theatre (Meſſrs. Sheridan, Ford, &c.) commenced their operations; and by them our hero was engaged at 1l. a-week; but, though at the Haymarket he had figured away as *Sir James Elliot*, *Sir George Wealthy*, *Razor*, &c. he found his talents ſeldom employed at Drury in a higher ſphere than delivering or receiving meſſages. The ſeaſon following, though his ſalary was advanced to 30s. and in the ſubſequent one to 2l. his duty was not made much more reſpectable: he ſtill remained in the back-ground, though (with the exception of 1792 at the Haymarket, and 1793-4 at Drury-lane, during which time he was in Scotland) he has been regularly engaged in both companies from that to the preſent time.

That his talents, if not of the very higheſt claſs, were even then capable of better ſervice than they were uſually employed in, was evinced by an accidental occurrence in 1782; when, during the temporary abſence of Mr. Lee Lewes, he was borrowed by the Manager of Covent Garden, to play the part of *Sparkle*, in *Which is the Man*. Though under the diſadvantage of following ſo favourite a performer, the audience flattered our hero with very liberal applauſe.

In the ſeaſon of 1783-4, another accident placed Mr. R. Palmer in a ſituation to the full as irkſome, as the one that we have juſt mentioned was pleaſant to him. On ſome account it was found neceſſary, at Drury-lane, at a very ſhort notice, to change the play from that which was announced by the bills. *The Lord of the Manor* was the ſubſtitute; but here a new difficulty aroſe: Miſs Farren was ill, and Mr. John Palmer not to be found. In this dilemma, Miſs Collet was called upon to read for the Lady, and R. Palmer for his brother. Unluckily, the play had never been publiſhed, and the Houſe contained but a ſingle MS. copy of it. Our hero and Miſs Collet, then, with each a candle in their hand, were to uſe this book alternately. She read, curtſied, and handed him the book; he read, bowed, and returned it: at length, coming to a paſſage that had been pretty much interlined (we believe, in Mr. Sheridan's hand-writing), Mr. Palmer could not proceed. The audience hiſſed moſt violently: and Palmer, for his juſtification, found it neceſſary to requeſt that the book might be handed to any Gentleman in the Pit. The perſon who took it, having looked at the part, ſtood on the ſeat, and declared to the Houſe, that he conceived it to be abſolutely illegible. On this, the book was returned; the paſſage paſſed over; the audience loudly applauded, and they went on, till the third act; when John Palmer, having entered the houſe to dreſs for the farce, reſumed his part; Robert took up the character of Crimp, which was regularly aſſigned to him; and the piece was concluded.

But the new characters that remained to give him a more permanent eſtimation in the public mind were, *Sir Harry Harmleſs* in *I'll Tell You What*, *Prompt* in *The Heireſs*, and *Skipwell* in *Tit for Tat*. Of the firſt of theſe characters, we have heard him ſay, that having rehearſed it two or three times, he was about to throw it up, in deſpair of *making it tell* (to uſe a theatrical phraſe). One night, however, being in the two ſhilling gallery, he was ſoon joined on the ſeat by a Lady and Gentleman, the latter of whom addreſſed his wife, or enamorata, in a tone and language ſo peculiarly affected, as could not fail to

attract

attract his notice. The beau had left his fair one to walk down the benches by herself, but cautioned her thus: "My dear creter, mind how you come down; for I declare to G— theſe curſed benches have ſhattered my whole frame." It dwelt on his mind after he quitted the Theatre; and he reſolved to dignify the nimminy pimminy beau with a baronetcy; Sir Harry Harmleſs was rehearſed the next day in a ſimilar ſtyle; and Mrs. Inchbald, who had written the piece, declared the effect to be beyond her idea of what the part was capable of. Mr. Cumberland and Mr. Colman alſo paid him many compliments on his conception of the part.

From that time our hero has rapidly gained on the public favour. When his brother John withdrew to open the Royalty Theatre, his part of *Joſeph Surface* was offered to Mr. Bentley, and afterwards to Mr. Brereton, but declined by them both; and Robert Palmer was the firſt perſon who performed it after the favourite original. To this ſucceeded *Sir Harry Beagle*, in *The Jealous Wife*; and by the deceaſe of Dodd, and the ſeceſſion of Moody, a new caſt of characters fell to his lot; as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, *Dangle*, *Sparkiſh*, and *Lord Foppington*. We cannot compliment Mr. Palmer much on his Iriſh characters; perhaps from too ſtrong an impreſſion remaining on our minds of the incomparable Moody in ſuch parts: and, indeed, we rather ſuppoſe, that neceſſity, not choice, has given that character to Mr. Palmer. The other parts that we have mentioned, he plays with eaſe and humour, without "o'erſtepping the modeſty of Nature."

On the 18th of Auguſt 1798, the Opera Houſe was liberally lent by the Proprietors, free of expence, for the benefit of the orphan daughters of the much-regretted John Palmer *; and the performers of the Little Theatre tendered their ſervices *gratis*. Mr. Colman, whoſe aſſiduity on the occaſion, did him infinite honour, ſhut up his own Theatre for the night, and took the management of the benefit play. The Houſe overflowed in every part. Between the Comedy (Heir at Law) and the Farce (Children in the Wood), Mr. Robert Palmer came forward to recite ſome lines written for the occaſion by Mr. Colman. But after ſeveral ineffectual attempts to ſpeak, his affections as a brother overcoming his exertions as an actor, he was obliged to retire; and it was ſome minutes before he recovered himſelf ſufficiently to deliver it. The receipts of the houſe amounted to near 600l.

As the Addreſs above alluded to has never been preſented to the Public, our readers may think the ſmall ſpace that it will occupy not miſemployed.

Ere I aſſume the Actor's deſtin'd part,†
And veil with mimic mirth an aching heart,
Let me to feeling pay the tribute due,
Tears for a Brother loſt, and thanks to you.
Still, as that Brother toil'd his life away,
Your bounty was the ſunſhine of his day:
Now, wrapt, alas! in night's eternal gloom,
It falls, like dew from Heaven, upon his tomb:
Your's the benevolent, the manly plan,—
When loſt the Actor, to lament the Man;
Your favourite's Orphan family to ſave,
And to reward him—e'en beyond the grave.
His Orphans' prayers—their tears—for you combine:
And, Oh! forgive me, while I mingle mine.

Among the ſtrongeſt-depicted characters that we remember to have ſeen Mr. Robert Palmer perform, are Barnardine‡ (Meaſure for Meaſure), Spalatro‡ (Italian Monk), Orſon (Iron Cheſt), and Gibbet (Beaux Stratagem), Bruſh (Clandeſtine Marriage), Skipwell (Tit for Tat), and Tiptoe (Ways and Means); Hans William (Sighs), and Francis (Stranger); Sir Toby Belch (Twelfth Night), Father Philip (Caſtle Spectre), and Father Paul § (Duenna): and, certainly, the Actor who can aſſume with ſucceſs

* See ſome account of this Gentleman in our XXXIVth Vol. p. 113, 114.

† Mr. R. Palmer was announced as Gabriel in the Farce.

‡ Whoever has ſeen him in theſe parts muſt allow, that he was, as Lloyd ſays,

"The very man in look, in voice, in air,
And, though upon the ſtage, appear'd no play'r."

§ After his performance of this part for the firſt time, when the Duenna was got up for Mrs. Billington, Mr. Palmer received a very marked compliment from Mr. Sheridan.

ſuch

ſuch various parts as theſe, and add to them thoſe of the Foppington caſt, muſt have no inconſiderable claims to public approbation. In the preſent ſtate of the Stage, we think Mr. Palmer might aſſume the character of Falſtaff, without much apprehenſion of failure.

Thoſe who have the pleaſure of knowing him in private life report him to be highly gifted with companionable qualities, having been all his theatrical life a cloſe obſerver, and having ſtored his mind with an almoſt inexhauſtible fund of hiſtrionic anecdote. We do not know that he has ever written any thing for the public eye: but the following whimſical Epiſtle to a friend, compoſed almoſt wholly of the names of Dramatic Pieces, has been handed to us by a gentleman to whom a Copy had been given:

Dear W——,

Better late than Never. Who would have, thought it? The Mimick; or, *Blunders at Brighton. I'll tell you what*, You're *All in the Wrong* to make yourſelf ſuch a *Buſy Body* about Acting; but, *Every Man in his Humour*; *He would if he could* be a *Critic*, a very *Peeping Tom*. *Such things are The Rage*. *All's well that Ends well*: I ſcorn to play *The Hypocrite*, and wiſh that we were *Next Door Neighbours*; as we could then have *The School for Scandal* a *Quarter of an Hour before Dinner*, or *Half an Hour after Supper*; talk of *Ways and Means*, *The Wheel of Fortune*, *The Follies of a Day*, or *Humours of an Election*; and, making it quite a *Family Party*, be *All in good Humour*, and never have *The Blue Devils*. May you and your Lady always prove *The Conſtant Couple*, and never have a *Prodigal Son!* Pray how is *Miſs in her Teens*? By and bye, ſhe will be ſaying *Heigh ho! for a Huſband!* I hope he will not prove a *Deaf Lover*, but give *Love for Love*. You are a *Married Man*, and know how to *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*; and Mrs. W—— underſtands *The Way to keep him*. May ſhe be happy in her *Son-in-Law*, and prove a *Grandmother!*

Now as to this letter, *What d'ye call it? Croſs Purpoſes*, *The Romance of an Hour*, or an *Agreeable Surpriſe?* You may *Wonder*: but *The Author* is a *Child of Nature*, has *Two Strings to his Bow*; and is no *Lyar* when he declares himſelf, dear W——,

Your Sincere Friend,
ROBERT PALMER.

JOHN DAWSON, OF SEDBURG, KENDAL, IN WESTMORELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THOUGH many have been the amiable individuals, in the wearied walks of ſcience and philanthropy, who have delighted, throughout the tenour of their well-ſpent lives, to

"Do good by Stealth, and bluſh'd to find it Fame."

I cannot but think it the bounden duty of every one who is benefited by their inſtruction, or relieved by their liberality, to make his acknowledgements as public and as explicit as he can.

In conformity with this rooted perſuaſion, Sir, I here preſume reſpectfully to point out to the admiration of your enlightened readers, the character of a man, whoſe extreme modeſty is his greateſt failing: a man, Mr. Editor, who has done more good, in proportion to his limited means, than any other perſon whoſe name is familiar to my ears. That man is JOHN DAWSON, of Kendal, in Weſtmoreland.

Mr. Dawſon commenced his mortal career about ſeventy years ago, (for I believe ſuch to be nearly his age), in a very humble ſituation. Almoſt ſelf-taught, he has gradually improved his mental powers, till he has become the firſt Mathematician in England. This aſſertion, if it needed any illuſtration, would readily meet with it in the Mathematical Univerſity of Cambridge. Almoſt all the great men of that eſtabliſhment, reſident in the different colleges, have received beſt part of their education under his eye and direction, during their long vacations; a few inſtances may ſuffice,

Mr. Palmer, Senior Wrangler, of St. John's;
Mr. Jack, Second Wrangler, of St. John's;
Mr. Harriſon, Senior Wrangler, of Queen's;
Mr. Strickland, Second Wrangler, of Trinity;
Mr. Butler, Senior Wrangler, of Sidney;

Mr. Tindall, of Trinity;

All theſe gentlemen, and hundreds more, whoſe names I will not here enumerate, for fear of prolixity, have often cheerfully avowed their obligations to Mr. Dawſon's Lectures.

Strange as it may appear, it is no leſs true than ſtrange, that Mr. Dawſon's emoluments from theſe labours (emoluments ſettled long ago by himſelf, and never yet advanced), are barely ſufficient to defray the expences of firing, rooms, and candles! Mr. Dawſon declares "it is his *chief amuſement* to inſtruct;" and having learned in the language of Demonax, that Τοσοῦτον εἰς Ἀρκὴν προσθήσεις ὅσον ἂν ὑφέλῃς τῶν ἡδονῶν, he finds his little patrimony fully adequate to all his wants and wiſhes. In vain therefore, has *Granta* extended her arms, and ſought to enrol him among the number of her worthieſt ſons. He deliberately declines every affectionate offer of honours which he ſo richly deſerves; and, ſatisfied with contentment, literature, and obſcurity,

"Along the cool, ſequeſter'd vale of Life [*Way.*"
"Still keeps the *noiſeleſs tenour of his*

But, though he beholds the prizes of literary ambition *oculo irretorto*, and declines to quit his native plains for all the ſweets which Cambridge can afford; it ſurely becomes the members of that learned body, to teſtify their admiration of his worth, nay, I will not heſitate to add, their gratitude for his invaluable ſervices, by ſome more dignified token, than the very elegant preſent of plate, which I know they lately ſent him.

Lord Nelſon's Brother has juſt been created D. D. by the Univerſity, out of their reſpect for the Hero of the Nile: and would a ſimilar compliment to their Tutor, their venerable friend, their nobly diſintereſted benefactor, diſgrace them? O, no, no! I flatter myſelf, Sir, that this hint will ſuffice. I have often read the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE in the Maſter of Arts Coffee houſe. Some eye of ſenſibility will peruſe this hurried, well-meant effuſion; and the appeal will not have been made in vain.

A CANTAB.

Trinity College, Nov. 9, 1801.

[*We believe our Correſpondent does not recollect that the Univerſity of Cambridge never confers honorary degrees but on their members*].

EPITAPH IN POPLAR CHAPEL.

In the middle aiſle of this Chapel
Lie the remains of GEORGE STEEVENS, Eſq.
who, after having cheerfully employed
a conſiderable portion
of his life and fortune
In the illuſtration of SHAKSPEARE,
expired at Hampſtead
in his 64th year,
22d January,
1800.

Peace to theſe Reliques! once the bright attire
Of ſpirit ſparkling with no common fire!
How oft has pleaſure in the ſocial hour
Smil'd at his Wit's exhilarating power!
And Truth atteſted with delight intenſe
The ſerious charms of his colloquial ſenſe?
His talents, varying as the diamond's ray,
Could ſtrike the grave, or faſcinate the gay;
His critick labours, of unwearied force,
Collected light from every diſtant ſource;
Want with ſuch true beneficence he cheer'd,
All that his bounty gave, his zeal endear'd.
Learning as vaſt as mental power could ſeize,
In ſport diſplaying, and with graceful eaſe,
Lightly the ſtage of chequer'd life he trod,
Careleſs of chance, confiding in his God: W. H.

In the ſame grave repoſe the remains of ELIZABETH STEEVENS,
Couſin of the ſaid GEORGE STEEVENS. She died 26th January 1801.

†,† The reader of taſte will readily diſcover in the above lines the elegant pen of Mr. HAYLEY. The ſculpture of the Monument is by Mr. FLAXMAN.

LYCOPHRON's CASSANDRA, L. 733—734.

Κραίνων ἁπάσης Μοψοπος ναυαρχίας
Πλωτῆρσι λαμπαδοῦχον ἐντυνεῖ δρόμον.

Imperator totius Atticæ claſſis
Vectoribus lampadiferum inſtituet curſum.

THAT Mopſopia was one of the names of Attica will admit of no diſpute. But the name of the *perſon*, from whom the country received this appellation, ſeems to have been rather a diſputable point. We are told by ſome, that Attica was called Mopſopia from Mopſopia, a daughter of Oceanus; by others, that Mopſopus was a ſon of Ceres; and by others, that the country was named Mopſopia from Mopſops, or Mopſus. But Strabo, to whoſe authority in matters of antiquity great deference is due, expreſsly ſays, in more places than one, that Attica was called Mopſopia ἀπὸ τοῦ Μοψόπου, from *Mopſopus*. Let us now attend to our poet's words, and abide by the ſenſe which they convey. Mopſopus, ſays he, who commanded the fleet that ſailed to Naples, ſhall inſtitute the torch race in honour of Parthenope. The Scholiaſt, whom Canter follows, conſiders Μόψοπος as the genitive of Μόψοψ. Κραίνων is rendered by imperator; by whom Diotimus, it ſeems, is meant. We ſhould then have read ὁ κραίνων. Lycophron never ſubſtitutes the participle in the ſtead of a *perſon* underſtood, without prefixing to it the prepoſitive article. Μόψοπος ναυαρχίας, claſſis *Atticæ*, or, more literally, claſſis *Mopſopis*, is an expreſſion, far leſs elegant than that, which occurs in another place;

Τὰς Μοψοπειοὺς ἀϊδηλώσασαι γύας.

S. 1340.

Such probably would have been the expreſſion *here*, had the ſenſe required *Atticæ*. But *Mopſopus* is the perſon's name.

This torch-race was confeſſedly of high antiquity. It was inſtituted long before the times of Diotimus, an obſcure archon. That he might follow the example of his predeceſſors, and recommend himſelf to the people by the celebration, or by the revival of theſe games, is indeed very probable. Thus far the ſcholiaſt's account may be accurate. But, διότιμον ποιῆσαι, that Diotimus *made*, that he was the firſt inſtitutor of theſe games, is an opinion, that demands to be ſupported by ſome better authority than he has produced. That better authority is Lycophron. When countries are named from ſome chieftain, we may be certain that he has acquired a more than ordinary celebrity by inſtitutions, civil or religious, which he has eſtabliſhed, either abroad, or at home.

—— —— βασιλεύων
κεῖθι, νέαισιν' ἑορταῖς,
ἰσχύϊ τ' ἀνδρῶν ἀμιλλαις,
ἄμφανε κυδαίνων πόλιν.

Pind. Nem. 9:

This celebrity *Mopſopus*, not Diotimus, acquired by the inſtitution of theſe games in his own country, and at Naples.

Mopſopus totius claſſis *præſes*,——

R.

DEVONSHIRE-PLACE AND WIMPOLE-STREET, FROM THE NEW ROAD, ST. MARY-LE-BONE.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THESE piles of building, which unite beauty with convenience, have ariſen within theſe few years, and are at once proofs of the opulence and taſte of the nation. Though neatneſs, rather than magnificence, have been conſulted by the builders, they do not fail to produce, on the whole, a grand effect, and remind one of the following paſſage from Tacitus relating to the improvements in rebuilding Rome after the conflagration in Nero's time. "The ſtreets were (now) made regular and wide, the height of the houſes limited, with areas and porticoes in front; nor was timber uſed in their exterior parts, but ſtone only. Public reſervoirs of water were provided in various places, and perſons to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing fires appointed, and every edifice had its diſtinct party walls. Theſe regulations, though dictated by utility, did not fail to give beauty alſo to the new city." TACIT. ANNAL. Lib. XV. i. 43.

THE CONSECRATION OF ARCHBISHOP MOORE'S MONUMENT, from the New Road, St Mary le Bone.

DR. BENTLEY.

The following letter is copied from the original, in the hand-writing of Dr. Bentley.

DEAR SIR, *Trin. Coll. Nov.* 18, 1719.

I THANK you for your laſt kind letter, though wrote with ſuch laconic brevity, as ſhews you to be either very buſy or very lazy. Since that we have had here a very jocular ſcene of malice and party rage. On the 3d of November (Saturday in the morning), LANY*, the blind ſtonehorſe as he's here call'd, wrote me in my abſence as one of the competitors for the Vice Chancellorſhip with Dr. Bradford and Mr. Gregg. The majority of Heads preſent prickd me and Mr. Gregg, which was deſignd as a ſlurr on me. But the news of it being receivd by my friends with a great deal of mirth, and the blind horſe's health paſſing at dinner through all our vice maſter's table in the college hall, it alarmd and ſcard the party ſo much, that they firſt broke the ſtatute by calling a congregation on the 3d, not for the 4th day (Sunday) as uſual, but for the fifth; and ſent meſſengers for all their Outliers within 20 miles of Cambridg to come at the election. The humour was well carried on by my friends to keep the fright up; and the enemy knew nothing but they were in earneſt, 'till they were in the ſchools: where above fifty friends appeard, and laughing at the others fears and new faces went out of the ſchools (as I had privately deſird them) without voting at all. Thus ended the farce and the fantome of their own raiſing; which they now boaſt of abroad as a legitimate victory, and as a juſt revenge for making and managing the late Addreſs. And indeed the fury of the whole diſaffected and Jacobite party here againſt me and Mr. Waterland is unexpreſſible: One would think that the late Addreſs had given them a mortal blow, by the deſperate rage they are in. I ſuppoſe you have ſeen a virulent lying paper printed at London about the Addreſs, wherein Mr. Waterland and I are deſcribed as Objects of their univerſal hatred. Nothing now will ſatisfy them but I muſt be put by the profeſſor's Chair: and the Church is in great danger from my New Teſtament. I cannot tell how much the Miniſtry think us worth their conſideration; but here is certainly ſuch a juncture; that they may either make the Univerſity their own; or let the Jacobite party carry all here before them, and the King's preſent of books continue rotting in their baggs †. If the propoſal In uſum Principis Frederici goes on, and is finiſhd upon the King's return, and either a prebend or a Living in the King's patronage is given to Mr. Waterland, I dare undertake that the court ſhall

* Dr. Edward Laney, Maſter of Pembroke Hall, and Profeſſor of Divinity at Greſham College. He died 1728.—EDITOR.

† This was the library of Biſhop Moore, which now forms a part of the public Library at Cambridge. At this period Oxford was very diſaffected. Riots had taken place, and diſturbances were abetted. To keep the place quiet, a troop of horſe was ſent, which produced the following epigram:

"The King obſerving, with judicious eyes,
The ſtate of his two Univerſities,
To Oxford ſent a troop of horſe: for why?
That learned body wanted loyalty.
To Cambridge he ſent books, as well diſcerning
How much that loyal body wanted learning."

which was anſwered by Sir William Browne, it was ſaid, as follows:

"Contrary methods juſtly George applies
To govern his two Univerſities.
To Oxford is diſpatch'd a troop of horſe,
Since Tories own no argument like force.
To Cambridge *Ely*'s learned books are ſent,
Since Whigs admit no force like argument." EDITOR.

ſhall hear no more of the Jacobite party here. On the contrary, as all eyes are now open here, and gaze with expectation, if Mr. Waterland and I are neglected above, and expoſed here below, defenceleſs to the malice of an enragd mobb of malecontents, no perſon henceforth in this place can or will ſtir one foot to bear up againſt the ſtream. This, I know, may look ſelfiſh, and may be ill turnd by an enemy; but its the true ſtate of the caſe, and the event will prove it ſo. As I undertook for the Addreſs to Lord Townſend, ſo I performd it in ſpight of all the arts and power of the party, by a more than double majority, 71 againſt 29; and if the conditions above are done, all future things will have the ſame ſucceſs. For we know their numbers; and are ſure we can outvote them if we have theſe credentials of the courts approbation. Even now, had MILLER * been turnd out, and the Royal Anſwer given to the College, I could (had I pleaſd) have made myſelf Vice Chancellor, in ſpight of all their Poſſe. But at preſent ſeveral Neuters are in uncertainty, apprehenſive that we act without commiſſion, reproachd as Beggars of preferment, but our performances ſlighted. Come, I have long known you to be honeſt, public ſpirited, and a hearty lover of the Government and Learning; make uſe of this account to the Public Good, prevent Jacobite principles in our youth; and *Hickſian* doctrines in our ſchools: And lets hear what ſentiments you have, what endeavours you make; and pray extend your Spartan Jejunity to the length of a competent letter.

I am,

Your affectionate Friend and Servt,

R. BENTLEY.

For the Revd Dr. Clark,
at his houſe near
St. James's Church,
London.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF CHRISTIAN TRAU GOTT WEINLIG, ARCHITECT, OF DRESDEN.

C. T. WEINLIG, Superintendant of Provincial Architecture, was born 31ſt of January 1731, and died at Dreſden, November 25, 1799, of a nervous fever, after an illneſs of fourteen days. His father was a Burgo-Maſter in Dreſden, and the true guardian of a city at that time too often oppreſſed: his brother, ſtill living, is the very excellent Compoſer and Chanter of the *Kreuz Schule*. Thus, being the ſon of an old and reputable family, he enjoyed the advantage of a liberal education, and of the free and frequent benefits to be derived from thoſe collections of art, for which Dreſden is renowned. The magnificent works which the Court at that time promoted, made an early impreſſion on him; and he determined to dedicate his ſtudies to architecture.

Another fortunate circumſtance for him was the acquaintance he made, in his youth, with *Mauer*, the City Maſon. In his ſociety, he learned the firſt principles of his future more extenſive knowledge; and even worked in company with him during the building of one of the wings of the Electoral Palace. This ſhould ſerve as an example to numbers of architects; who rather pride themſelves on being members of this or that public inſtitution, than in the aſſiduity without which no ſcience can be well underſtood. The true education of an architect ought to be firſt that of a maſon. He that has never known how properly to build a cottage, is but ill fitted to erect palaces.

To Weinlig, this was the firſt ſtep of knowledge, and the ſchool of improvement. The celebrated *Le Roy*, with whom he became acquainted at Paris, particularly eſteemed him for the mathematical accuracy which he paid to the raiſing of a wall, and to the maſonry of a building.

In 1766, Weinlig made a journey through France and Italy; by which he improved himſelf very greatly in the architectural knowledge he had before acquired. In the advanced part of his life, he uſed frequently to ſatiriſe the pretended flights of genius of thoſe whom he called our modern unfledged architects. He was particularly ſevere on the northern flocks of wild geeſe,

* Serjeant *Miller*, Fellow of Trinity College, then contending with Dr. Bentley, the Maſter.—EDITOR.

that,

that, having paſſed and repaſſed the Alps, return and build what may well be called caſtles of cards, which they load with cumbrous, abſurd, and meretricious ornaments.

In Paris, he had the good fortune to become acquainted with the celebrated Author of Inquiries into the Architecture of the Greeks; and likewiſe to ſee the drawings, which were not then publiſhed, of the moſt beautiful and claſſical ruins of antiquity: a circumſtance that gave him equal pleaſure. The building of the new Opera-houſe, by *Chalgrin*, was another courſe of education.

Toward the end of autumn, he departed through Lombardy for Rome; where, a ſhort journey to Naples excepted, he remained nearly two years: nor could any thing but the moſt preſſing calls from home induce him to return.

The fruits of this journey were beſtowed upon his country, in a work publiſhed under the title of *Briefe über Rom: von Chr. Tr. Weinlig*, 3 vol. 4to. Dreſden, 1781—87. This work contains many new views of the Theatres of the ancients; the little Rotunda, ſuppoſed to have been a temple of Bacchus, but now held for the Baptiſterium of Conſtantine; the Portico of Octavia, which he thinks a Proxylacum; and particularly concerning the different orders of architecture. His remarks, in thirty-ſix letters, are written with great brevity, and not with that tedious repetition that ſo frequently diſguſts. He had likewiſe the honour, in his laſt letters, of candidly owning and retracting the errors he had committed in the firſt: particularly that of ſuppoſing all the orders of architecture had been derived from trees and buildings of wood. This work, by no means ſufficiently known and eſteemed, had it appeared in London or Paris, would have been in the hands of every man of taſte.

He often ſpoke with pleaſure of the advantages he received, during his reſidence at Rome, from his intimacy with *Winkelmann*, who had treated him with peculiar kindneſs. Yet this did not by any means induce him to follow blindly the opinion of his friend. His letters contain many proofs of his pure and unaffected independence: as in the twenty-fourth, for example; in which, with great diſcretion and ſound argument, he oppoſes the opinion of Winkelmann, that the triumphal arch of Conſtantine was indebted for all its beauties to the arch of Trajan. He had alſo, while in Rome, begun manuſcript remarks on Winkelmann's *Anmerkungen über die geſchichte der Baukunſt*; which certainly would have been excellent additions to the remarks made by *Fea*, in his edition of the *Storia delle Arti*, T. III. had not the urgency of his own affairs called his attention another way. May theſe, and ſeveral other poſthumous writings, not be loſt to mankind!

On his return to his country, his merits were not entirely overlooked; and, in 1773, he held the important but troubleſome office of Superintendant of Architecture.

To him we are likewiſe indebted for two parts of a publication, which appeared in 1784 and 1785, entitled *Œuvres d'Architecture*, in which he was aſſiſted and ſupported by Baron *Racknitz*; and alſo for a work on the Arabeſque decorations of apartments. Neither were his labours all confined to paper. Proofs of his knowledge and taſte may be ſeen in the decorations of the hall, and in the *Belvidere*, of the ſummer palace of Prince Maximilian.

May theſe very imperfect and ſlight ſketches induce ſome perſon, better qualified, to honour as it deſerves the memory of an artiſt, who was himſelf ſo great an honour to his country and to mankind. He did not, like many a ridiculous Engliſh architect, load the earth with cumbrous unmeaning maſſes *. As a man, he was juſt and good: or, to ſpeak in brief, he was one of the fathers of his age. Well may it be ſaid of him, *Sit tibi terra levis.*—BOTTIGER.

TO

* Of the juſtneſs of this remark I pretend not to decide. I know not to what kind of building the Author meant it ſhould be applied: neither has a ſtudy of the ſcience enabled me to judge, according to the rules which the writers on architecture have thought it neceſſary to preſcribe. I have read and heard much againſt Engliſh architecture, from the Engliſh themſelves, as well as from foreigners; and I have no doubt that architecture, both in England and other countries, is capable of great improvement. In buildings of magnitude, colonnades, pilaſtres, porticoes, and other ornaments, may, perhaps, be as uſeful to the ſtructure as they are delightful to the eye:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the medium of your publication, to correct a miſſtatement of Mr. Thomas Warton, in his two editions of Milton's minor poems, reſpecting Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, which is continued in the late elegant and judicious edition of Milton by Mr. Todd. In remarking the ſimilarity between the ſubject of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penſeroſo*, together with the correſpondencies in ſome particular thoughts, expreſſions, and rhymes, more eſpecially the idea of a contraſt between theſe two diſpoſitions; he obſerves, that Burton's "Poetical Abſtract of Melancholy," by which he conceives the above poems were originally ſuggeſted, was prefixed to the firſt edition of the Anatomy of Melancholy, which he conjectures was written about the year 1600. The firſt edition of Burton (which is in my poſſeſſion) was printed at Oxford, in quarto, 1621, and the "Poetical Abſtract" was not prefixed to that; the ſecond, 1624, I have not ſeen; it is, however, incorporated in the third edition, printed 1628. It would not be difficult to point out many obligations of Milton to Burton's Anatomy, in addition to thoſe cited by Mr. Warton: I will adduce one example in proof of this remark, which I am ſurpriſed that ſo accurate a critic overlooked:

And ever and anon ſhe thinks upon the man,
That was ſo fine, *ſo fair, ſo blythe, ſo debonair*.
Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 603. Ed. 1621.

From Milton's evident acquaintance with Burton, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that the above occaſioned the following couplet in *L'Allegro*:

Fill'd her with thee a daughter *fair,*
So buxome, blythe, and debonair.
V. 23 and 24.

Dr. Johnſon has remarked, that in L'Allegro "no part of the gaiety is made to ariſe from the pleaſures of the bottle:" this, if taken literally, cannot be denied; it is true

——Nec Falernæ
Temperant vites, neque Formiani
Pocula colles,—— HOR.

but they enjoy the humbler, though correſpondent, beverage, of "ſpicy nut-brown ale."

I am, &c.

Stamford. O. GILCHRIST.

ON THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1801.

THE ſerious man can never ſuffer an old year to depart without meditating on its occurrences, whether reſpecting himſelf or the world at large, and in improving his contemplations into virtuous reſolutions for his government in that before him.

The vanity of human life at ſuch a ſeaſon ſtrikes the mind with a peculiar force. It dwells upon the ſcenes that are gone, ſomewhat as the paſſenger, in a ſwift-ſailing veſſel, bound for a far diſtant port, views the fleeting objects that recede from his obſervation. The well known ſituations and perſons whom fate compels him to leave be-

but the rules that counteract common ſenſe are ridiculous; and the taſte that invades utility is a nuiſance. Of the irregularity of the Engliſh buildings I am not a proper judge: but that they load the earth, that they are cumbrous when compared with thoſe of other nations, is the very reverſe of truth. Perhaps the Author had nothing in his recollection but the epigram on Sir John Vanbrugh *. The eſſential requiſites, in buildings ſolely intended for the uſe of man, are warmth, cleanlineſs, and convenience; and, if theſe rules be admitted, there are no buildings in France or Germany, as far as I have ſeen them, but what are greatly inferior to thoſe of the Engliſh. If this renders them offenſive to the rules of architecture, I am ſorry for the rules.—TRANSLATOR.

* Lie heavy on him, Earth; for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

hind, become more intereſting when contraſted with the uncertain recep tion which awaits him whither he is bound. He looks forward with anxiety to new engagements and new connections, which may, probably, prove painful in the purſuit, and injurious in the iſſue. To ſuch a perſon this period will always preſent conſiderations of a ſombrous caſt. Nor is it unfitting that it ſhould do ſo; when we reflect that one more of the eventful years of the age of the world is gone; that one more is added to the hiſtory of human imperfection and folly; and that we are now ſtepping upon the threſhold of another. It may be, that, to the perſon thus employed, a thought will be ſuggeſted, "This year thou ſhalt die." This will naturally riſe from reflecting, that among the numbers who entered on the preceding year, many were as vigorous as himſelf; many entertained the moſt brilliant expectations of what it ſhould afford to their honour, amuſement, or advantage; and formed the moſt extenſive ſcale of operations that ſhould engage their attention, even for years to come. Some much-eſteemed friends have paid the laſt tribute to nature; and ſome of them, in the gaiety and ſplendour of youthful enjoyment, have been called off from the ſtage of activity, and uſhered into the dreary regions of death. Theſe are natural contemplations, which will ariſe, at this ſeaſon, in him whom voluptuouſneſs has not totally deprived of ſenſibility; and will produce a temporary reſolution, at leaſt, in him whom vice has not quite hardened againſt the compunctions of conſcience.

This regular meaſurement of time, therefore, as productive of reflection, is of the moſt eſſential ſervice to the cauſe of virtue, by awakening occaſionally the minds of numbers to a ſenſe of the uncertainty of life, who would otherwiſe be immerſed in ſenſuality or ſtupid indifference. Conſequently, the ſenſe of duty will at intervals become ſtrong, from the conſciouſneſs of neglect, and from the thought of how little of life remains to make up the deficiency.

On balancing accounts at the cloſe of another year, we find how much time we have needleſsly ſquandered, how many good reſolutions we have broken, how greatly we have omitted the plaineſt points of duty, and how very little we have ſtudied even our temporal intereſt. This melancholy concluſion will produce a bluſh where virtue yet remains. Hours, days, and weeks, have ſlipped away, in which, if no evil has been committed, yet no good has been done, either to ourſelves, to any of our fellow creatures, or to the community at large. And well would it be, if here the account were to cloſe, and no dark reflections were to riſe on the conviction of many vicious, or at leaſt many fooliſh actions, which have chequered the laſt annual circle of time. But however favourably the account may turn, ſtill diſpaſſionate reaſon will ſuggeſt to us the propriety, and neceſſity too, of making the *paſt* a leſſon for the *future*. Whatever we may perceive that has not been to our credit in the preceding, ſhould be ſtudiouſly avoided in the year that is juſt begun. To this end ſhould we be careful in endeavouring to trace the cauſes of the folly which we lament, in order that having found them, we may the better know how to deport ourſelves when they ſhall again encounter our paſſions. If we are inſenſible to this caution, the conſequence will be, that the ſame temptations will ever produce on us the ſame effect, and that in an increaſed proportion of ſtrength.

Are we not moving on by a ſure *impetus* to a ſtate where no ſatisfaction will be enjoyed, but by the exerciſe of our intellectual powers, and in which memory will bear a predominant part? If, then, we are conſcious of a wilful miſmanagement of the ſpace allotted us here, of a perverſion of thoſe faculties, and a neglect of the opportunities which we have had for improvement, what can we expect there but pain and remorſe? Neither temptations nor ſenſual enjoyments are known in the ſtate whither we are haſtening; what, therefore, will be their condition, who are unfitted, by previous habits, for a rational and ſpiritual felicity? That world is a world of ſpirits, conſequently their delights are of a nature totally different from the delights which are ſo much valued and purſued by the children of mortality. It will then follow, as a natural concluſion, that it is only by habituating ourſelves to ſimilar enjoyments here, by the due improvement of our reaſonable powers, and by a careful and active oppoſition to baſe-born affections and indulgences,

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we can render ourſelves meet for an aſſociation with thoſe pure and exalted creatures.

Every temptation reſiſted, and every opportunity of doing good improved, every reſolution ſtrengthed by performance, and every grace attained, raiſes us to a nearer relation to the ſpiritual link in the great chain of Being above us, and fits us for a more diſtinguiſhed ſituation in the world wherein it exiſts.

But does not another conſideration ſpring from this very inſtructive and pleaſing one? Does not every vicious indulgence, every mean and unworthy gratification, every ſelfiſh principle, and every violation of duty, ſink us again in exact proportion below the dignity of our nature? and, Will not ſuch a courſe produce this ultimate effect of degrading us down to a ſituation where reflection will only produce the keen miſery of remorſe?

Man riſes or falls by the exerciſe or perverſion of the talent which his Creator has committed to his truſt and management. Let dark infidelity murmur at the poſition, or endeavour, by ſophiſtry, to prove it to be a mere invention of prieſtcraft; yet reaſon, when left to its own exerciſe, will perceive it to be grounded on the principles of eternal juſtice, and even the gloomy tears of the vicious will prove it a truth.

The cloſing of an old year, then, ſhould be like the cloſing period of our exiſtence in the preſent world of imperfection and trouble. At that momentous ſeaſon it will be natural, and certainly it will be expedient, for us to be ſerious in examining what we have done, and what we have omitted that ought to have been performed, to the intent that our little remaining ability may make up, and our ſincere penitence atone, for that wherein our conſciences condemn us.

The time that has paſt ſhould ſuffice for trifling and for folly. What lies before us, uncertain as it is, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by actions and conſiderations that beſpeak us to be poſſeſſors of rational ſpirits, and candidates for an inheritance in a region of higher purſuits and enjoyments.

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN,

AS AN ACTOR, AN AUTHOR, AND A MAN.

(*Continued from Page* 339.)

NEXT to Booth in the *Dramatis Perſonæ* of Macklin's firſt *entrée* on the London ſtage was the *Elder Mills*, the intimate friend of Wilks, and an Actor of conſiderable merit; particularly in the grave and weighty characters of Tragedy.

The parts that Mills generally played in were Volpone, in the Fox of Ben Jonſon, Ventidius in All for Love, Leon in Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, Falſtaff, the old Emperor in Aurengzebe, Chamont, Pierre, King Henry the Fourth, &c.

The firſt of theſe plays, *Volpone*, is well known to be written by Ben Jonſon; the plot of which is founded to expoſe avarice and luxury. In the year 1731 it was revived, and Mills acted *Volpone* with a conſiderable degree of reputation. About three years afterwards, by way of giving ſtill greater novelty to this piece, Quin played Volpone, and Mills took the part of Corvino—which was originally played by Colley Cibber. Cibber, in the opinion of Davies, ſeemed to jeſt with the character too much; but Mills was in earneſt, and had a ſtronger voice to expreſs paſſionate and jealous rage than the other.

It was a curioſity to the amateurs of the old School to ſee the venerable Bowman, at that time verging to his eightieth year, playing the part of the firſt Avocatori, or Superior Judge. This Actor was the laſt of the Bettertonian School; and even by the *remains* of this man, the ſpectators might gueſs at the perfection to which the old maſters had arrived;

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as when Bowman pronounced the ſentence upon the ſeveral delinquents in the Comedy, he did it with ſuch a becoming gravity, grace, and dignity, as commanded the attention and applauſe of the audience.

Mr. Garrick had long wiſhed to revive Volpone, and to act the principal character himſelf; and the parts were tranſcribed and delivered to the Actors for that purpoſe—but the play was ſuperſeded by ſome means not known.

In the play of "All for Love," Mills played Ventidius to Booth's Antony; and he is ſaid to have acted it with a true ſpirit of the rough and generous ſoldier. Indeed, the whole of this dramatic chef d'œuvre of Dryden's was ſo admirably repreſented, that it gradually ſunk into forgetfulneſs, till Barry ſhewed the public in Marc Antony all the grace and dignity of the Roman, and all the pathos of the lover.

We have no particular eulogium on Mills's *Leon*; though the play had a good run at the time of its revival at Drury-lane, when Wilks played Perez, Mrs. Horton Margaretta, and Eſtifania by Mrs. Oldfield. Davies, however, ſays, that Booth would have been an admirable Leon, for he had enough of comic humour for the aſſumed folly of the part, and abundance of manly, fine, and noble action to diſplay, when he broke through the cloud of his diſguiſe, and proved himſelf the vindicator of his own honour, and the worthy huſband of the lady he had married—but Booth avoided a contention with the impetuous Wilks, the avowed patron of Mills: he was, beſide, too indolent to ſtruggle for thoſe parts which apparently claimed his animated exertion.

Mrs. Oldfield's Eſtifania, too, is recorded as a part of great merit throughout the whole, and in particular her manner of pretending to ſhoot Perez. In this ſcene, when ſhe drew the piſtol from her pocket, Wilks drew back as if greatly frightened, and in a tremulous voice uttered, "*What, kill thy own huſband!*" Oldfield replied, with an archneſs of countenance and half ſhut eye which at all times had a faſcinating expreſſion, "*Let mine own huſband, then, be in his own wits,*" in a tone of voice ſo exactly in imitation of his, that the Theatre was in a tumult of applauſe. Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Abington, without having ever ſeen Mrs. Oldfield, gave a luſtre to this part that left no wiſh ungratified.

Garrick revived this Comedy in 1759; and it was then wiſhed by Moſſop and his friends, that the two principal parts might have been divided between him and the Manager; Moſſop Leon, and Perez Garrick—but Roſcius determined otherwiſe. Before the repreſentation of the play, the public had ſome doubts of the propriety of his choice—but his performance inſtantly diſſipated every doubt—his diſguiſe of folly in the firſt part preſented the complete picture of a Wittol; and when he put on the man of ſenſe and courage, and aſſerted the honeſt rights of a huſband, the warmth of his feelings and force of his judgment caſt a ſpirit of ſympathy to the dulleſt ſpectator—but when he replied to the Duke of Medina, who deſires him to uſe his wife well, "My own humanity will teach me this," his expreſſive look, tone, and action, can never be forgot—the ſingle line was a moſt perfect portrait of true greatneſs, at the ſame time that it expoſed the little contemptible arts of his *noble* adviſer.

Henderſon caught a good deal of Garrick's manner in this part, and his own judgment made it a reſpectable piece of acting—yet, though it had many beauties, it was but the copy of a great original.

Falstaff.

Betterton was the firſt Actor who appeared in this part after the Reſtoration, which he is ſaid to have ſupported with all the various requiſites neceſſary to ſuſtain it. On his death, it lay dormant for ſome time—and probably would have remained much longer on the ſhelf, if Queen Anne had not, by particular command, ordered Booth to be its repreſentative. But Falſtaff had qualities which Booth's grave and dignified manner could not well aſſume—he therefore put on the habit but *for one night only*—and then reſigned it. That he did not venture a ſecond attempt might be owing as much for a predelection to the part of Hotſpur as a conſciouſneſs of deficiency in Falſtaff; however, the play being once ſet a going, Mills was caſt as the repreſentative of Booth—but with little more ſucceſs—neither his ſober gravity or judgment could reach the inimitable mirth of this ſtage prodigy—and he was, after being applauded in many ſcenes for his juſt conception of the Author, obliged to reſign the part to Harper, whoſe fat figure,

figure, full voice, round face, and honeſt laugh, more than made up for his want of intelligence, and at laſt fixed him in the jolly Knight's eaſy chair.

Aurengzebe and the Orphan.

The old Emperor in the former, and Chamont in the latter, were favourite parts of Mills. The firſt of theſe pieces, we have before obſerved, was caſt with the whole ſtrength of the company, and Mills is ſaid to have kept his rank in this diſtinguiſhed liſt with appropriate character. He had likewiſe long poſſeſſed the part of Chamont; but as years grew on, he found himſelf no longer qualified for a part which required a younger man, with much variety of paſſion, and quick tranſition from anger to calmneſs, and from calmneſs to returning rage.

There are many traits in the character of *Acaſto*, in this Tragedy, which are ſuppoſed to be drawn for James Duke of Ormond, that old and faithful ſervant of King Charles II. And when we compare this Nobleman's neglected ſtate with the following character given of him by old Erneſto, a ſervant in the piece, it will ſtrongly apply to the original:—

——"When, for what he had borne,
Long and faithful toil, he might have claim'd
Places in honour and employment high,
A huffing, ſhining, flattering, cringing coward,
A *canker-worm of peace*, was rais'd above him.

This canker-worm was the infamous Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who often kept the King, in ſpite of himſelf, from doing juſtice to his own feelings, as will particularly appear from the following anecdote told by Carte.

"The King, who was extremely affable, and made it his conſtant buſineſs to pleaſe every man with his converſation, when he went to the Levee, ſaw Ormond always ready to pay his court, but, by Buckingham's influence, he never could get to ſpeak to him. This behaviour was copied by all who frequented the Court with a view to gain employment, or to ſecure the Miniſter's favour. But thoſe who had nothing to aſk, and went there only to make their bows, however, formed a circle about Ormond, and liſtened with great attention to his diſcourſe.

"It happened one day that the King, ſtruck with the reſpect paid to his old loyal ſervant, was willing to break through his forced ſilence, and ſpeak to him; but the favourite's preſence embarraſſed him ſo much, that Buckingham, in a whiſper, ſaid to the King, "I wiſh your Majeſty could reſolve me one queſtion—Is the Duke of Ormond out of favour with your Majeſty? or is your Majeſty out of favour with the Duke of Ormond, for, of the two, you ſeem to be in moſt confuſion?"

Venice Preſerved.

Pierre, in Venice Preſerved, was another of Mills's parts, and in which he principally excelled—his figure, voice, deportment, and ſtudy of the character, all conjoined to give him a conſiderable degree of reputation. Davies ſays, "Mills acted Pierre ſo much to the taſte of the public, that the applauſe beſtowed on him exceeded all that was given to his beſt efforts in every thing elſe—the Actors joined their voices to that of the Public; and I confeſs I never ſaw him in this part without a degree of approbation."

When this play was caſt about the year 1706, Wilks played Jaffier, Mills Pierre, and Mrs. Rogers Belvidera. This Actreſs, after ſtanding out a long ſiege of amorous courtſhip from Wilks, at laſt, "to ſave his life," ſays Cibber, yielded up the fortreſs—and the iſſue of this intrigue was a daughter, afterwards married to Charles Bullock, by approbation of Wilks. However ardent Wilks's paſſion for Mrs. Rogers was, it proportionally cooled; and the lady's temper not readily ſubmitting to this, produced much bitterneſs and diſagreement. They were, however, obliged often to play the lovers on the ſtage, and particularly the parts of Jaffier and Belvidera, in which there are ſcenes of as much tenderneſs as in any play upon the ſtock liſt. Wilks bore up the character of the lover with much *ſeeming*; but (if we can rely on a cotemporary writer) Mrs. Rogers was ſo incapable of ſtifling her reſentment in the embraces which ſhe gives Jaffier, that ſhe ever and anon left viſible and bloody marks of her jealouſy. This, however painful to Wilks, was ſport to the audience; and to behold this ſtrange perverſion of courtſhip, where love was turned into ſpite, and jealous rage took place of conjugal embraces, the play, for this reaſon, was much frequented.

The fineſt repreſentations of *Jaffier* and

and *Pierre*, during the courſe of the laſt century, were Betterton and Smith—the firſt of whom, ſays a cotemporary writer, "poſſeſſed ſuch tenderneſs, friendſhip, and love, conflicting with ſuch rage, tenderneſs, and remorſe, as exhibited the character in the moſt pathetic and impreſſive manner. Smith's perſon in Pierre was grand and commanding, with all the advantages of a fine, manly voice, and great theatrical talents. The audience always felt the force of the character given of him by himſelf,

"A fine, gay, bold-fac'd villain, as thou ſee'ſt me,"

as well as Bedamor's compliment,

"The Poets who firſt feigned a god of war
"Sure prophecied of thee."

The figure and manners of the Actor repreſented the character of the Poet ſo truly, that both were in uniſon, and conſequently reflected reputation on each other.

Wilks and Mills ſucceeded them with conſiderable reputation—To them Delane and Garrick. Garrick's Pierre ('bating his perſon, which could never correſpond with the Poet's deſcription) was a fine manly performance, and muſt have greatly eclipſed the Jaffier of Delane—and for this reaſon he was fond of the part; but the moment Barry appeared in Jaffier, he declined Pierre. His friends preſſed him to know the reaſon of it. To which he replied, "I will not bully the Monument." Here Roſcius acted with his uſual ſtage prudence—Barry's commanding height muſt not only have diminiſhed the perſon of Garrick, but his exquiſite performance of the part, through all the ſcenes of rage, tenderneſs, and diſtreſs, muſt have thrown him in the back ground;—and to a man of Garrick's univerſal great talents this could not be either prudent or agreeable.

To them ſucceeded Powell and Holland—the former, undoubtedly, had conſiderable talents in parts of love and tenderneſs, like Jaffier; and whilſt he could make way to the heart, was always ſure of applauſe—but having no judgment equal to his pathetic powers, he failed in particular paſſages.

Holland's Pierre was reſpectable; indeed he was ſo in all the rough manly parts of Tragedy and Comedy—but his ſtudy of Garrick, without having a portion of the divine fire of his original, rendered him at times ſtiff and mechanical. However, both theſe performers rendered the Tragedy of *Venice Preſerved* very popular, and deſervedly ſo.

Henry the IVth.

Upon Drury-lane aſſuming the firm of Cibber, Wilks, and Booth, the laſt-mentioned performer played Henry to Wilks's Prince of Wales; and both, as we have before obſerved, obtained great reputation in their reſpective parts. To them ſucceeded the elder Mills in the King, and his ſon in the Prince of Wales—the firſt had a conſiderable deal of merit in this part, from a liberal ſtudy of Booth, and an eaſy dignified deportment of his own, but the ſon was a *mere* copier of Wilks, which, to thoſe who did not ſee the original, appeared reſpectable. But mere copyiſts laying no claim to original talents, have not the benefit of their reputation, and are always conſidered as little better than rank and file men in the catalogue of Actors.

It is rather ſingular, that Henry the IVth was the laſt part which Mills played—he was taken ill a few days after he acted it, but not ſo bad, but that his name was announced in the bills for Macbeth. He, however, died on the morning of that day (November 1736). The Manager had not time to alter the play, ſo Quin was obliged to ſupply his place. "I ſaw him," ſays Davies, "hurrying to the playhouſe between five and ſix on that evening for that purpoſe."

Milward was the ſucceſſor of Mills in Henry, and was, in the pathetic parts, allowed his ſuperior. His countenance was finely expreſſive of grief, and the plaintive tones of his voice were admirably adapted to the languor of a dying perſon, and to the ſpirit of an offended, yet affectionate parent.

Though Garrick's figure did not aſſiſt him in the perſonification of this character, the forcible expreſſion of his countenance, and his energy of utterance, made ample amends. To deſcribe the anguiſh, mixed with terror, which he ſeemed to feel, when he caſt up his eyes to heaven, and pronounced theſe words,

"How I came by the Crown, O God forgive me!"

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muſt ever be remembered, by thoſe who were preſent, with a feeling as difficult to deſcribe as it is to forget.

Garrick taught Powell to play this part, and as far as his feelings went he was very impreſſive—but thoſe who compared him with his great original inſtantly ſaw the difference—he never had ſcience enough in his profeſſion to accompany his natural powers. The latter, it is true, did, and will always do, a great deal—but without the former for their guide, perfection is ſought for in vain.

In the laſt lingering ſtage of life, worn by complicated diſtempers, Barry undertook to repreſent the dying ſcenes of Henry—it was a part of his in his youthful days, in which he obtained celebrity, and his infirmities, particularly in the laſt ſcene, now gave an exquiſite ſenſibility to the character. In perſon, if we conſult hiſtory, Barry was better adapted to Henry than any of his predeceſſors, as almoſt all the Princes of the Plantagenet line were remarkable for height of figure. But this was one of the leaſt requiſites of this great Actor—the fatherly reproofs and earneſt admonitions, from the conſequence imparted by Barry's pleaſing manner, as well as noble figure, acquired authority and importance.

His feelings were, perhaps, heightened by the anxiety of his mind in the declining ſtate of his health, which was, at this time, ſo precarious, that he was not ſure but each repreſentation would be his laſt. But from this ſetting ſun emitted a warm, though glimmering ray, by which ſpectators might form a judgment what he had been in the meridian of his glory.

The two Henrys of Drury-lane and Covent garden are at preſent very reſpectably filled by Meſſrs. Wroughton and Murray—who are both Actors of judgment and feeling, and in parts of this kind will not be readily equalled.

By the bye — *Royalty* ſeems to be very much degraded by its general repreſentation on the ſtage; as ſome of the meaneſt Actors, in point of abilities, are ſhoved on, like Lindimira in the Critic, as Kings and Princes—ſuch as the Kings in Hamlet, Cymbeline, &c. &c. This ſeems to ariſe from there being little buſtle or buſineſs in thoſe parts, ſo as to be worthy the talents of a ſuperior Actor—but Managers ſhould conſider, that if Kings have not a great deal to *ſay*, they have always a great deal to *look*—there is a demand for manners, deportment, and dignity; which would give the little that is to ſay a conformable importance to the character—and not only to the character itſelf, but to all the *dramatis perſonæ* of which he is ſuppoſed to be the head in point of rank and ſituation.

This ſurely ought to be reformed—and which may be done without loſing the value of a firſt-rate Actor in the part of a *mere King*. Let ſome man of good figure, eaſy manners, and proper enunciation, be choſen. They are not difficult to be found in any Theatre; and when once found, and properly rewarded for this *mediocre talent*, there would not be wanting thoſe who, in future, would aſpire to be good Kings, as good lovers, good fops, great heroes, &c.—when ſtage Royalty would not be rendered as cheap as it is at preſent; we ſhould no longer ſee its robes diſgraced by the awkward ſtrut and air of a mechanic; but he that was ſet down for this part would ambition to attain the character given of Louis the XIVth —"That he was *the beſt actor of a King* in Europe."

(*To be continued.*)

ACCOUNT OF SEIK COUNTRY,

IN AN EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED FROM NAGURCOTE, APRIL 4TH, 1791.

You will long ago have received my diary, with the few incidents which occurred ſince my departure from Chandernagore, my ſojourning in Scindeah's camp, and till my arrival at Delhi. From thence to this place, the little that has occurred may be worth minute detail; the people, as well as the country afford an intereſting and not common ſpectacle: and experience now ſhews me, that *we* have not had either an exact or any true account of them heretofore, at leaſt of thoſe to the northward of latitude 30; neither in the Britiſh provinces nor in Scindeah's camp, where they might be expected to know better, did I ever know a true picture or a fair account given of them.

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The country around this place, and all that I have ſeen for ſome little time back, is beautiful hill and dale; but thinly inhabited, excepting in the neighbourhood of the cities or manufacturing towns through which I had paſſed, where, indeed, the lands exhibit a ſtate of cultivation which would lead me to think them adepts in the art of tillage. The towns in general, allowing for the Eaſtern faſhion and materials, are beautiful, and diſplay ſome ſhew of opulence; and the people not only evince a high degree of civilization and good-breeding by their appearance and deportment, but have given me exalted ideas of their philanthropy and benevolence: they are truly *Samaritans*; and if I could think any race ſuperior to our own of Europe, I ſhould without ſcruple ſay thoſe people are them.

You, though a man of reflection, will not probably be able to aſcertain the cauſe of this diſpoſition in a people ſo remote from the intercourſe with what we call poliſhed nations. They poſſeſs little of ſcience, and their learning is for the moſt part ethical, with ſuch parts of knowledge as are neceſſary to the acquiſition and ſecuring of property, in which latter, indeed, they excel; for they are not only deeply verſed in all modes of accounts practiſed in India, with others peculiar to themſelves, but they poſſeſs a quickneſs at calculation which I never ſaw equalled.

In purſuing my journey by Peith and Kender, two towns of conſequence on the eaſt bank of the Jumna, I was much delighted with the people and the country. The river, at this ſeaſon, is like a fine mirror, and ſo tranſparent, that in many places, where it is two or three yards, it does not appear to be more than a foot deep, through which the ſand, compoſed of various coloured ſubſtances, appears as if cloſe to the ſurface. In many of the windings of the river, the bank on the ſteep ſide ſeems compoſed of various gems, light blue for the moſt part, but with variety of green, purple, red, yellow, and other ſhades, which, reflecting their tinges on the tranſparent ſtream, that ſcarcely appears to glide beneath, affords a moſt delighting exercíſe for the eye and fancy.

From Kender to Jerampore the journey was the reverſe of the former. The road lies directly acroſs ſeveral ridges of ſteep mountains. It is a moſt diſheartening tract to a traveller, after having paſſed through the former agreeable one. Beſide the toil of aſcending and deſcending precipices, the ſnow is ſeveral feet deep in many places, and of a colour which leaves it difficult to gueſs what ſubſtance it lies beneath; it is of a yellow hue, which appeared to me extraordinary, as it was ſo invariably for the whole route; but my companions, two Caſhmerian merchants, who are men of information, and have been frequently on this road, aſſure me, that it is its natural colour. I have been endeavouring to account for this phenomenon for ſome time, but without any ſatisfaction to myſelf, and can find nothing in the leaſt ſimilar to it, unleſs the epithet of *purpurea nix*, given for ſnow which had long fallen, can apply; but as the freſh ſnows are ſaid to have the ſame opal tinge, I am little ſatisfied with this Roman definition of the ſnows of their time, as applied to thoſe.

I paſſed through Naiſaghur, Rajeh, and Tawndoon or Twadone, and was much gratified with the view of the extraordinary ſalt mines in thoſe mountainous but pleaſant diſtricts. There are ſeveral ſhafts, I am informed, but I only ſaw one, which ſufficiently compenſates the labour of the journey. It is ſunk on the ſummit of the mountain; and, in various places, is as deep as an hundred fathoms; and yet, what is more extraordinary, neither the ſides of the mountains, nor the ſprings which flow from them, exhibit any ſaline particles or taſte! I cannot account for this, unleſs it is that the rock in which the ſalt is incloſed, or generated, is ſo denſe as to preclude any exudation which could affect the circumjacent ſprings.

The ſalt dug here is as pure and white as that manufactured for the table, and free from the brackiſhneſs and bad flavour common to rock ſalt. It is cut out in vaſt cubes, parallelograms, and cylinders, according to the fancy or convenience of the workman, which, after being expoſed to the ſun and air to dry, are rolled down the hill, they acquiring a hardneſs ſo as to need a very heavy hammer to reduce them to a powder fit for uſe, though coming from the mine they may be pulverized with the hand only.

The ſalt from theſe mines is ſent ſeveral hundred miles for ſale, and affords

a traffic which proves highly beneficial to this country, its excellent quality always enſuring it a ready ſale. It is the only ſalt uſed in all the Lahore country. The Moodies and Paſaries buy it up with avidity; and when any thing is purchaſed at the *boutiques*, it is the invariable cuſtom to permit the purchaſer to take a handful of this ſalt, gratis, from a bag left always open for the purpoſe.

The ſoil at the baſe of theſe hills is chiefly ſandy; and I find the people reſiding there are ſubject to a complaint ſimilar to that known by the name of the *Guinea Worm*. Numbers are afflicted with it; though I learn there are many who, by taking the precaution of mixing about a *drachm* of a ſaponacious earth called *Rhay*, brought from the plains of Gujerat, a town to the weſtward on the banks of the Chunaah, in the water which they drink, which is drawn from nullahs that run through the ſands, that they prevent the diſorder. The precaution, you will obſerve, is not ſo general as the diſeaſe ſhould ſeem to require.

The worm, which is brown, has its riſe, moſt generally, from the *Perioſteum* of the *Tibia*, ſometimes from the cartilages of the *Patella*, and often from the *metacarpal* and *metamarſal* bones. Its thickneſs is about that of a knitting-needle, and in length it is rarely ten inches. It appears firſt in a ſmall tumour, which is immediately followed by a green ſpeck, containing the head of the worm in the centre, which confirms its formation. The natives embrocate the place affected with warm oil, and the worm, in a few days, generally the third, breaks the ſkin, and with the head ejects frequently a great quantity of *pus*. The cure is by a ligature, and winding the worm gently ſeveral times round a ſmall piece of wood, till the tail, which is white, by being brought forth from the wound, finiſhes the operation.

The wounds (or channels of the worms) heal without further difficulty; but if, in winding the worm round the ſtick, it happens to break, very troubleſome abſceſſes frequently enſue, and the worm for the moſt part recovers; in which caſe, the patient has to reundergo the like ſickneſs, pain, and proceſs of cure, as on the firſt affection.

MEMOIRS
OF
MRS. ANNE CRAWFORD.

It is one of the attributes of genius, and no doubt one of its powerful incentives, to be diſtinguiſhed when living, and remembered when dead:—it is likewiſe a debt incumbent on the ſurvivors thus to repay (as far as they can) the pleaſure or improvement they have received from departed excellence.

The ſubject of this Memoir is well entitled to this notice; who muſt be acknowledged, by all who remember her in the meridian of her powers, to be one of the firſt Actreſſes of her time; and at a period, too, when ſhe trod upon the heels of a Cibber and a Pritchard, and the Theatre was ſuperintended by the commanding genius and talents of a Garrick.

This Lady was born at Bath about the year 1734, and was the daughter of a very reſpectable apothecary in that city, whoſe income enabled him to live in affluence, and to give his daughter all the accompliſhments neceſſary for a woman of faſhion. She had a mind capable of ſuch improvements; which, added to a figure pleaſingly feminine, and great ſuavity of manners, rendered her, as ſhe grew up, an object of general attachment.

When ſhe was about ſeventeen years of age, ſhe was particularly noticed by a young Gentleman of very extenſive fortune, and the brother of a noble Lord who was then at Bath. From only ſeeing her in the rooms, and converſing with her *en paſſant*, he was ſo ſtruck with her charms, deportment, and good ſenſe, that he begged permiſſion to wait upon her at her houſe. After a few viſits, he announced himſelf to her father as her lover; and as he was too good a match to be refuſed, and otherwiſe had gained the affections of his daughter, there ſeemed to be no impediment to their happineſs.

But whilſt things were in this train of maturation, an unexpected letter arrived,

arrived, adviſing the lover of the death of an uncle of his in London, which required his immediate attendance. He unwillingly was obliged to obey the ſummons, after having firſt pledged his affections to her in the moſt ſolemn manner for his immediate return—But how fleeting are lovers' promiſes! The air of London, acceſſion of fortune, and abſence ſoon diſſipated his vows; whilſt the amiable object of them, after waiting two months in daily expectation of hearing from him, had nothing but ſighs and painful recollections to comfort her. She, however, did not entirely abandon the hopes ſhe had of ſeeing him again, and being once more reſtored to his former affection—when ſhe one morning received the fatal news of his being married to another Lady, whom he had previouſly paid his addreſſes to, and who, from an accidental meeting, recalled him to his firſt vows, and rivetted him in her chains for ever.

The chagrin ſhe was thrown into on this account viſibly impaired her health, and ſhe appeared to every body to be haſtening to a conſumption, till a *friendly* phyſician, an acquaintance of her father's, preſcribed her the moſt efficacious remedy for low ſpirits—a *conſtant ſucceſſion of company*, and the *buſtle of public amuſements*. Of the latter kind, our heroine had a very early preference to the Theatre; and as there was a tolerable company at Bath at that time, ſhe frequented it almoſt every night, and ſoon found in this favourite reſource, aided by her own good ſenſe, a full recovery of her former health and ſpirits.

Diſappointed love generally produces ſome ſeeds of reſentment—and at that time the heart is often moſt liable to another attachment. This appeared to be our heroine's ſituation. Amongſt the performers, there was a perſon of the name of *Dancer*, whom ſhe thought favourably of as an Actor—and as he had ſome genteel connections in the town, ſhe had an opportunity of ſeeing him in private as well as public. He ſoon diſcovered her partiality for him, and improved upon it; and as the Lady was ſuppoſed to have a good fortune, and at her own diſpoſal (her father being at this time dead), he loſt no opportunity of urging his ſuit, till he prevailed upon her to marry him. This being ſoon made public, Bath could be no longer the ſcene of their reſidence—and they accordingly ſet off to enjoy the honey-moon at Plymouth.

It was in this town that Mrs. Dancer made her firſt appearance upon any ſtage, in the character of *Monimia*, in the Orphan, where, from her youth, beauty, diffidence, and misfortunes, more than from real talents, ſhe was favourably enough received, ſo as to be entered upon the liſt of that company with her huſband, at a reſpectable ſalary.

Her relations, on her marriage, were inconſolable, but did not take either the prudent or juſt way of alleviating it. Inſtead of making the beſt of a bad bargain, they permitted a falſe pride to operate in ſeeking every opportunity to prevent her from what they called *diſgracing* them in the eyes of the world. For this purpoſe, they firſt prevailed in diſlodging them from Plymouth; and wherever the unfortunate young couple went (that her relations had any influence), they felt themſelves precluded from the benefits of their profeſſion.

In this dilemma (after trying York and other country-towns), they turned their thoughts to Ireland, as a clime more favourable for them to enjoy the fruits of their talents, as well as to eſcape the unrelenting perſecutions of her friends. Barry and Woodward had at that time juſt opened Crow ſtreet Theatre, Dublin, at the head of a very reſpectable ſet of performers, and Mr. and Mrs. Dancer were engaged upon very liberal terms.

It is rather extraordinary, that when Mrs. Dancer made her firſt appearance upon the York Theatre, very little was expected from her abilities—her perſon and voice ſeemed the only requiſites in her favour; and even the *latter* (though afterwards particularly melodious) appeared rather *ſhrill* and *weak*, from her extraordinary diffidence. Macklin ſaw her during her firſt ſeaſon, and ſaid, in his dogmatical way, "That ſhe would never do."—But we muſt do juſtice to this veteran's judgment afterwards, that he pronounced her, in ſome particular parts, to be one of the firſt Actreſſes he ever ſaw.

Strange as this may appear, Cibber gives us a more extraordinary account of the celebrated Mrs. Oldfield, who had been ſome years on the ſtage before ſhe began to be noticed. At that time, he ſays, "he ran over the ſcenes with her inadvertently, concluding any aſſiſt-

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ance he could give her would be to little purpoſe." Public approbation, however, is the ſunſhine of genius, which will ſoon bring it forward to whatever perfection nature originally deſigned it. The Dublin audience perceiving Mrs. Dancer poſſeſſed of internal powers, called them out by every little indulgence, which, in the courſe of the ſeaſon, had ſuch an effect, as to give her a very conſiderable eſtimation as an Actreſs.

Mrs. Dancer had not been long on the Dublin ſtage, when ſhe began rapidly to unfold thoſe powers which afterwards gave her ſo much celebrity. Barry undertook her tuition; and, with the advantages of always appearing in the ſame ſcenes with him, and catching the harmony of his tones, ſhe ſoon became a capital Actreſs, and a great favourite with the audience.

But whilſt ſhe was riſing in reputation as an Actreſs, ſhe felt uneaſineſs as a wife. Her huſband's temper was no way calculated for domeſtic happineſs—he felt a diſappointment in her want of fortune; and was, beſide, mean enough to be jealous of her ſuperior ſtage abilities. This produced a number of altercations—in one of which ſhe left him, and took a jaunt a few miles out of town with a female friend of hers; where having been joined by a celebrated male dancer belonging to the Theatre, gave riſe to a number of little ſcandalous anecdotes, epigrams, &c. The truth of the matter ſeemed to be, that the Lady who accompanied Mrs. Dancer was ſiſter of Potier, the dancer, who joined them; and as her huſband was jealous of every body who took the leaſt notice of his wife, his purſuing them with a caſe of piſtols and a friend (as if there had been a *real elopement*) gave ſome kind of handle to the various reports in circulation.

The huſband, however, ſoon ſaw his error, and was reconciled to his wife, to whom he afterwards behaved with more kindneſs—but this kindneſs was not to continue long, as he died about two years after, and left his blooming widow in poſſeſſion of every thing but fortune—ſhe had youth, beauty, wit, and riſing theatrical merit; nor were the gallant world inſenſible of it, as ſhe had many offers of conſiderable conſequence, and in particular one from a noble Earl (now living), who offered her a *carte blanche*—but theſe were rejected with contempt—Barry had already ſecured her heart; ſhe had, like a ſecond Stella (in ſpite of the diſparity of years), imbibed the paſſion of love under the vehicle of tuition—in ſhort, he ſoon after married her; and from this period we find her riſing in her profeſſion till ſhe had gained its utmoſt round.

Barry, in the year 1766, finding Crow-ſtreet Theatre (from an expenſive rivalſhip with the other houſe) not anſwering his expectations, rented it, on very advantageous terms, to Moſſop, and ſet out, accompanied by his wife, to London, where they had an engagement with Foote for the ſummer, who took the Opera-houſe in the Haymarket for that purpoſe. Here they appeared to ſuch advantage as to fill that extended Theatre every night; and though the ſeaſon was remarkably warm, the return of Barry's talents to the Engliſh ſtage, with ſo beautiful and accompliſhed an Actreſs as his wife, created a theatrical novelty that was very popular and attractive. Deſdemona was her *entrée* on the Haymarket boards; and, though generally conſidered as a trifling part, ſhe gave it ſuch a ſweet bewitching intereſt, expreſſed ſuch humble duty and perſevering conjugal affection, that the audience felt it in a new light, and ſhe ſhared in all the applauſes of her matchleſs Othello.

The critical world at that time was in mourning for Mrs. Cibber's great abilities—Mrs. Barry revived their drooping ſpirits—they ſaw an appearance of all the former's tones, all her ſoftneſs revived—but when ſhe afterwards appeared in *Belvidera*, *Rutland*, *Monimia*, &c. in tragedy; *Roſalind*, *Beatrice*, *Mrs. Sullen*, &c. in comedy; ſhe eſtabliſhed her theatrical character beyond the ſhafts of criticiſm.

Garrick was in the pit on the firſt night of her appearance in *Deſdemona*, and ſaw ſo much as induced him to come again and again—his obſervation on the whole was this, "That ſhe wanted nothing but a little more acquaintance with the London boards to be one of the firſt Actreſſes of her day." He followed up this opinion by engaging both her and her huſband, at very conſiderable ſalaries, at Drury-lane Theatre, where they, for many years, fully anſwered all his expectations.

From Drury-lane they afterwards made an engagement at Covent Garden at a ſtill greater ſalary, where Barry's powers,

powers, after a very few years, began to decline. Her acknowledged talents, however, ſupported him for one or two ſeaſons longer. At laſt, Nature would go no further—he quitted the ſtage for ever towards the cloſe of 1776, and died the 10th of January 1777, at the age of 57, under a complication of diſorders.

Mrs. Barry was now in the 42d year of her age, ſtill retaining much of the charms of her youth, and in the full poſſeſſion of her abilities when ſhe returned to the ſtage, and again ſhone forth as the leading ſtar of that horizon. Garrick wrote a few lines on her firſt appearance, March the 3d, after her huſband's death, which ſhe delivered before her performance of Lady Randolph. The lines are not ſuch as were calculated to add to the fame of the Author; we ſhall therefore diſmiſs them without further notice.

Had Mrs. Barry continued on the ſtage, and remained a widow, ſhe might, perhaps, be now enjoying the *otium cum dignitate*; but in about a year or two after Barry's death, ſhe was induced to marry a young Iriſh barriſter, without fortune or prudence, of the name of Crawford, who, though he made great profeſſions of love and attachment, ſoon deranged both her fortune and theatrical purſuits. He attempted the ſtage himſelf, and made ſeveral trials, but was unſucceſsful in all. She then purchaſed him an annuity of 100l. per year, to make him the more independent of her; but neither love or gratitude could bind a man of his erratic diſpoſition—they at laſt parted—and his exceſſes ſoon after brought him to an untimely grave.

She was now once more her own miſtreſs, living upon the remainder of her fortune with a prudence which, as far as reſpected her own economy, was always very becoming. When liberal offers were made her by the Manager of Covent Garden, about four years ago, to return to the ſtage once more, ſhe was the firſt to feel her own inabilities for this attempt—but her friends held out to her fame and profit—two powerful inducements—and ſhe accepted the offer.—But what a falling-off was here!—her looks, it is true, recognized her perſon a little, and now and then the gleams of former excellence appeared—but, alas! they were momentary, and produced nothing but a melancholy compariſon between *what ſhe had been* and *what ſhe then was*. A few trials convinced her it was too late, and ſhe retired from the ſtage for ever—giving another proof to the prudence of this poetical precept—

"Walk ſober off—before a ſprightlier age
Comes tittering on, and *ſhove you from the ſtage*."

On her retirement from the Theatre, Mrs. Crawford went to Bath, the place of her nativity, with an intent to ſpend the remainder of her days there; but an abſence of ſo many years had left her no relations, no acquaintances, to talk over old times, and repoſe in the boſom of *co-temporary friendſhips*; ſhe therefore returned to London, and took lodgings in Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in the neighbourhood of a Lady who had been for many years her *intimate friend*, and who, from the conſtancy of her temper, the frankneſs and general integrity of her heart, well deſerves that title. In the ſociety of this Lady, and a few others, ſhe continued till her death, which happened on the 29th of November laſt, 1801. On the 7th of December, ſhe was interred near her ſecond huſband, in the Cloiſters of Weſtminſter Abbey.

The report of her dying in diſtreſſed circumſtances, we believe, muſt be unfounded; as ſhe had 2000l. three per cents. ſettled on her, independent of her huſband, together with a certain annuity chargeable on the Dublin Theatre. Beſide this, ſhe, ſome time before her death, received from her mother's executors the amount of a *ſhilling a-day*, which ſhe had left her in her will, through reſentment on her marriage and turning Actreſs, which Mrs. Barry, for many years, would not receive, through pride; but which becoming a conſiderable ſum, and forming a permanent annuity, ſhe afterwards very prudently accepted.

It is much to be lamented that there is no good print of this celebrated Actreſs.

To remedy this defect, in ſome reſpect, we ſhall attempt the following deſcription of her.

——In her perſon ſhe was juſt above the middle ſize, with a fair complexion, well made, and rather inclining to the *embonpoint*. Her hair was of a light auburn, and fell gracefully on her ſhoulders, particularly in thoſe parts which required this mode of head-dreſs.

dreſs. Her features were regular and correſponding; and though her eyes were not naturally ſtrong, or diſtinctly brilliant, they gave a pleaſing intereſt to her face. To all theſe, there was a certain modeſt *gaîté de cœur* in her manner and addreſs that at once conciliated reſpect and affection.

Her forte in tragedy was in the gentle and pathetic, ſuch as *Belvidera*, *Monimia*, *Deſdemona*, *Lady Randolph*, &c. and in comedy the gay and ſprightly, ſuch as *Roſalind*, *Mrs. Sullen*, *Widow Brady*, &c. &c. In theſe parts we never ſaw her exceeded; and in the two laſt characters of tragedy perhaps ſhe had no equal.

VALE!

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XII.

"Attaca wears the lock of a bear." PERUVIAN TALES.

In thoſe very entertaining and inſtructive volumes, called "The Peruvian Tales," is a ſtory of the beautiful Attaca; which, for the excellent moral it contains, and its analogy to the ſubject of this Eſſay, I ſhall briefly relate to my readers.

The fair and unfortunate Attaca was the daughter of a Magician, named Capullu; her beauty was ſo tranſcendant, that it engaged numerous admirers; among whom was the ſon of a potent enchanter, who was not more ſucceſsful than his rivals, but who, ſtung with diſappointment, determined to obtain the completion of his wiſhes by force. Accident favoured his deſigns; for one day he happened to diſcover the lovely Attaca aſleep, and, by the power of his enchantments, he enwrapped her ſenſes in ſlumber until he had fulfilled his villainous intentions. Attaca, when ſhe awoke, was ſenſible of her diſhonour; and, catching up her bow and arrows, immediately purſued the raviſher, who had fled to a conſiderable diſtance; but in vain, for the injured Attaca, by means of an arrow from her bow, arreſted him in his flight, and brought him breathleſs to the ground. The dying groans of the young criminal reached the ears of his father, the potent and malicious Mauli, who made uſe of the power of his art to revenge the death of his ſon, and, by means of a magic incantation, transformed the beautiful form of the lovely Attaca into that of a ſhaggy bear; which tranſformation was to continue till a man deſcended from the race of the prophets ſhould become enamoured with her in that ſhape: which event afterwards arrived, through the circumſtance of a young Prince, named Houac, having been left alone in the woods, and who became indebted to her for his life. The ſpell was now at an end, but a cruel difficulty remained; for, though the Magician relented at the ſolicitations of the Prince Houac, he could not, from the nature of the enchantment, reſtore her to her original form and beauty without leaving ſome mark upon her of her diſgrace; but, that it might be effectually concealed, he left a lock of a bear upon her head, among the beautiful treſſes of her own hair. For a time, the lovers remained in a ſtate of uninterrupted felicity, until the wife of the Magician, who hated the virtuous Attaca, contrived to get the ſecret from her huſband, under a promiſe not to divulge it: but that injunction was uſeleſs; for ſhe inſtantly exclaimed, loud enough to be heard by all who were near her, "Exquiſite! Attaca wears the lock of a bear." The unhappy Attaca, unable to bear the calumnies that were ſpread againſt her, fled, with her beloved Houac, to a retired ſpot, far off in the country, where they enjoyed, for a time, the ſweeteſt tranquility; till one day, being ſeated under a tree, to their aſtoniſhment, they heard the hateful words repeated, "Attaca wears the lock of a bear!" They looked about them with ſurpriſe, but ſaw no creature near; till at laſt they diſcovered that the ſound proceeded from a parrot ſeated on one of the branches of the tree above them. The injured Attaca again made uſe of her bow, and ſhot the feathered babbler through the body. But how great was their amazement when they beheld the branches of the tree immediately covered with innumerable birds, of different kinds, all of

whom repeated the ſame words, "Attaca wears the lock of a bear!" The diſtreſſed Attaca fainted away at theſe inſolent reproaches, which her enemy, the wife of the Magician, had taught even the birds to propagate, and which now laid her open to the contempt of her companions, who treated her with the moſt mortifying contempt and raillery, which ſhe endured until ſhe fell a victim to the cruelty of her enemies, by an arrow ſhot from the bow of one of her calumniators.

Poor Attaca! how juſt a leſſon may thy ſtory convey to the world, who ſport with the errors of the unfortunate, who publiſh, like the talking birds, the infirmities of their neighbours, and who let fly the poiſoned arrows of reproach till they deſtroy.

How many an Attaca is there at this hour, who flies from place to place, purſued by the whiſpers of ſcandal and ill-deſerved reproach. Methinks I ſee the wife of the Enchanter in the habit of ſome antiquated prude, and the birds transformed into the babbling viſitants of a faſhionable rout, crying out together in one tone, "Attaca wears the lock of a bear!"

The learned Judge who defined truth to be a libel was well acquainted with the human character, and therefore would not permit the wounded breaſt to be expoſed to the mercileſs aſſaſſin of reputation, who knew too well where to ſtab.

A good character might properly be called one of the moſt valuable acquiſitions that man could be capable of enjoying, were it not for the precarioufneſs of the tenure, and the difficulty of proving that we have a good title to it.

A good character is not ſo often obtained by good actions and upright intentions, as from ſmall accidental circumſtances which place a man in an advantageous poſition, frequently above his deſerts, and beyond his expectations. Thus, one who pays his debts, for his perſonal convenience only, is ſaid to be honeſt; another, who obtains a victory by mere chance, is called a good officer; and many, from oſtentatious gifts and promiſes, are pronounced to be extremely generous; though, when unmaſked, fraud would be conſpicuous in the character of the firſt, ignorance in the ſecond, and the meaneſt parſimony in the laſt. The world, who is but a poor logician, beſtows a bad or good character according to the report it receives. It is too indolent to enquire into facts, and frequently too cenſorious to ſhew a willingneſs to become acquainted with them.

The game of life has a number of tricks in it, and one muſt deal a great many times to underſtand it thoroughly; it would make ſtrange confuſion if we were to know each other's hands.

Tom Touch'em was one of thoſe people who have a bad opinion of the world, becauſe it entertains no very good opinion of him: he was without principle, extravagant, and careleſs; yet Tom had a good character, as was proved upon an occaſion where he gave references to his friends, being candidate for a lucrative ſituation. All of them ſpoke of him in the higheſt terms of panegyric; Tom was honeſt, induſtrious, and clever: the fact was, he owed them all money.

It is no very eaſy matter to know the real character of the man puffed up with good fortune or depreſſed by bad. Wealth and proſperity give him an air which the French call *l'impoſant*; he paſſes through every gate, the crowd make way for him with reſpect, and he has enough to do to return the bows that are made him: it is vanity that cauſes ſuch a man to act with propriety. Diſappointment and ill-fortune, on the other ſide, impoveriſh, by degrees, the natural nobleneſs of the mind, and enfeeble virtue, till the man ſinks into contempt; when, finding he can no longer ſupport the character he admires, and actually deſerves, he gives up the attempt altogether, and his actions, from that moment, begin to be conſiſtent with the part the world has allotted him; they will no longer allow him reſpect or eſteem, and he begins to be careleſs of either; they level him with the brutes, and he commences a beaſt of prey; they have expoſed the lock of the bear, and he preſents its claws. Happy is the man who, through the viciſſitudes of life, has fortitude to abide by thoſe certain fixed principles of truth which outlive prejudice, triumph over the corrupt manners of the times, and ultimately conquer the calumnies of his enemies.

But there are in the world a ſet of men who are well matched for the conteſt, who uſe, in their intercourſe with it, a kind of varniſh, which brings the portrait

portrait of their characters forward to advantage, and which, by its luſtre, conceals the defects. Such are frequently taken for originals, though they are moſtly vile copies of honour and honeſty.

Another ſet of men are thoſe who laugh off their vices and errors, and, by a well timed jeſt, turn aſide the cenſure that might have fallen on their conduct. Theſe are among the moſt ſucceſsful, and always men of the world.

Of the laſt number was Dick Brilliant, who once, having occaſion for a ſum of money, applied to a perſon with whom he had but a ſlight acquaintance to lend it him, but who took the precaution to enquire into his character, and found it to be a bad one. On their next interview, Dick's friend began to make excuſes for withholding his ſupply. "I have heard," ſaid he, "Mr. Brilliant, ſome very unpleaſant things of your character; and I am extremely ſorry"—"Sorry! for what?"—"That I cannot let you have the money."—"Is that all?" cried Dick. "My dear fellow, don't be unhappy; you ought to be very glad of it."

The beſt way to have a man act reſpectably, is to make him believe that he is already reſpectable. This maxim will ſuit all ranks and profeſſions. To make your ſervant truſty and faithful, cauſe him to believe that you already conſider him ſo. To cauſe your lawyer to act with punctuality and honour, endow him with both thoſe qualifications; and to make your wife conſtant, perſuade her that you have the higheſt opinion of her love and conſtancy. Vanity does a great deal to make people good.

After all, I believe the truth is, that there are lights and ſhades in every character; and if all were examined at the bar of rigid juſtice, few would be found who did not wear the lock of the bear! G. B.

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

CREBILLON, 1674—1762.

IT was a cuſtom among the Jeſuits to record the characters and talents of the youths whoſe education they ſuperintended. After Crébillon had long eſtabliſhed his fame as a writer, he had the curioſity to know in what manner he had been repreſented; and, to oblige him, the Superior of the College of Dijon, where he had been educated, inſpected the catalogue, and found theſe words under his name, "Puer ingenioſus, ſed inſignis Nebulo."

This celebrated Tragedian ſeemed deſtined in his youth to follow a very different employment. His father placed him with an attorney in Paris; but his genius prevailed; and the attorney had the good ſenſe to perceive, and the generoſity not to diſcourage it. At the firſt repreſentation of "Atrée et Thyeſte," the worthy man, then at the point of death, deſired to be carried to the Theatre. When, after the curtain dropped, and the ſucceſs of the Tragedy appeared to be complete, Crébillon went to ſee him in his box, he embraced the young Author, and ſaid, with tears of joy in his eyes, "I die happy; 'twas I made you a Poet; and I now conſign you to the applauſe and liberality of my country."

When Crébillon compoſed his Tragedies, it was always walking—at which times he appeared uncommonly agitated. His favourite retreat, on ſuch occaſions, was the Jardin du Roi. His friend Duvernet, the celebrated Anatomiſt, had given him a key which opened to the moſt private receſſes of the garden. Crébillon happened to be there one day as uſual. Suppoſing himſelf alone, he had thrown off his coat, and being then *i' the vein*, walked precipitately about the garden, at the ſame time declaiming in the moſt frantic manner. A gardener obſerved him, and perſuaded that the man (whom he did not know) was either mad, or under a violent agony of mind from ſome great crime he had committed, ran immediately to Duvernet to impart his ſuſpicions. Duvernet inſtantly went to ſee what was the matter; but finding it to be only our inſpired Poet "writhing in all the contortions of a Sybil," he retired without diſturbing him, after laughing heartily at the gardener's miſtake.

One ſingularity attended this great Poet.

Poet. He never could be induced to reviſe or correct any of his plays. His averſion to ſuch a taſk was inſurmountable. Conſequently, moſt of his pieces, and his beſt ſcenes, were all the reſult of firſt impreſſions.

He never ſet down regularly to form the plan of his Tragedies. He ſeldom even wrote them down on paper, till they were finiſhed in his own mind, and ready for repreſentation. Such was the aſtoniſhing tenacity of his memory, that when he offered his "Catilina" to the players, he recited the whole play from beginning to end, while the Copyiſt of the Theatre committed it to writing.

THEODORE GAZA, 1395—1475.

This learned Greek ſettled in Italy after the taking of Conſtantinople by Mahomet the IId. He applied himſelf ſo earneſtly, and with ſuch ſucceſs, to the Italian language, that he was able, in a ſhort time, to point out many of its beauties, even to the Italians themſelves. Such was the idea he entertained of his own acquirements, and of the literary character in general, that when he preſented one of his works to Pope Sixtus the IVth, and received in return a very ſcanty ſupply of money, he indignantly threw it into the Tiber, exclaiming, "that learned men ſhould no longer reſort to Rome, where taſte was ſo depraved, and learning ſo meanly rewarded."

PIRON, 1689—1773.

Dijon, the birth-place of Bonhiers, Boſſuet, Crébillon, and Buffon, likewiſe produced this very ingenious Dramatiſt. His "Metromanée" is, perhaps, one of the beſt Comedies that has been acted ſince the days of Moliére.

In private ſociety a moſt lively narrator, and an excellent epigrammatiſt; in converſation, ſpirited and entertaining; his wit pointed and original, without any mixture of ill-nature or tendency to ſatire; no man could have furniſhed a more ample collection of bons-mots and repartees. Among the numerous *anas* with which the French abound, it is much to be wondered at that no Pironiana has been produced.

MEZERAI, 1610—1683,

early applied himſelf to the hiſtory of his country, and publiſhed his firſt volume at the age of thirty. He was liberally patroniſed by Richelieu, who gave him a penſion, and by the French Academy, who choſe him for its Secretary. This office he held till he died.

His great Hiſtory is now ſeldom read, but his Chronological Abridgment is eſteemed. His ſtyle is very unequal; in ſome places diſplaying the fire and energy of Tacitus, while, in general, it is looſe, unconnected, and inelegant.

His character appears to have been eccentric. At his death, all his property, which was conſiderable, was found hid in different parcels behind his books. In one of theſe bags of money was found a ſlip of paper, upon which he had written theſe words: "This is the laſt ſum of money which I have received from the King; and ſince then I have not ſaid or written one word in his praiſe."

MAYNARD, 1582—1646,

a French Poet, whoſe productions are now little known. Like many other unfortunate men, who fancy that genius and talents exempt them from purſuing the common road to independence, he ſpent his whole life in careſſing and flattering the Great, whoſe favours, after all his efforts, he never received, and whoſe protection he never experienced.

He one day preſented ſome ſtanzas to the Cardinal de Richelieu, who commanded him to recite them. When he came to the laſt, where he ſuppoſes a diſtreſſed Author addreſſing Francis the Iſt in the following words,

Mais s'il demande à quel emploi
Tu m'as tenu dedans le monde
Et quel bien j'ai reçu de toi
Que veux-tu que je lui refonde?

the Cardinal, who immediately perceived the Author's drift, anſwered, with the moſt cruel indifference, "Rien." The unlucky Poet, mortified at ſuch a repulſe, retired to his native province, where he ſoon after died.

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR DECEMBER 1801.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Travels in Greece and Turkey, undertaken by Order of Louis XVI. and with the Authority of the Ottoman Court. By C. S. Sonini, Member of ſeveral ſcientific Societies; of the Societies of Agriculture at Paris, and of the Obſervers of Men. Illuſtrated by Engravings, and a Map of thoſe Countries. Tranſlated from the French. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

OUR conſtant readers, we make no doubt, will participate in the ſatiſfaction we derive from a renewal of our acquaintance with this celebrated Author, whoſe Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt were honoured with general approbation, in our own country, as well as in France, and other countries on the Continent. The former work deſervedly gave him the firſt rank in the catalogue of diſtinguiſhed literary characters of our time, and the preſent is a ratification of his title to this pre-eminence.

The Travels in Egypt afforded us ample ſcope for extending our reviews beyond their uſual limits; and we had the pleaſure of being authentically informed, that they promoted, in a conſiderable degree, the circulation of that very curious and highly entertaining narrative. *See* Vol. XXXVII. of our Magazine, for the year 1800, in the months of *February*, *March*, and *April*; alſo, in the ſame volume, an elegantly engraved portrait and brief memoirs of Sonini.

Though the attention of all Europe was fixed upon the actual ſtate of Egypt at the moment when the French had invaded it with a moſt formidable force, and every information concerning it was ſought for with avidity, which made our Author's deſcription of that country a moſt intereſting and popular ſubject; yet, at the preſent fortunate criſis of returning peace, a full and accurate account, by the ſame maſterly pen, of ſome parts of Aſia and of ancient Greece, "the fruit of near two years of obſervation, and on which the ſame pains have been beſtowed in digeſting them, may reaſonably expect to meet with equal ſucceſs and indulgence." In fact, the preſent work, as the Tranſlator obſerves, may juſtly be conſidered as a continuation of his itinerary. He promiſed to preſent to the world, an account of the other countries which he had viſited ſubſequently to his travels in Egypt; he has now performed his engagement, and in ſuch a manner as to induce us to preſume, that thoſe who have felt themſelves gratified in travelling with him over Egypt, will experience no leſs ſatiſfaction in accompanying him in his tour through Greece and Turkey.

There is another circumſtance which renders the preſent work more intereſting to Britiſh ſubjects than it would otherwiſe have been, namely, the expulſion of the French from Egypt; for all the commercial advantages the Author points out by emancipating Greece from the yoke of Turkiſh deſpotiſm, as the reſult of the French remaining maſters of Egypt, were to be enjoyed excluſively by France; the profitable trade of the Levant was to be reſtored to that nation, and *Marſeilles* to recover that flouriſhing ſtate, which it loſt by the bad policy of the French Government, ſince the war of 1778; whereas, by the firm alliance which ſubſiſts between the Ottoman and the Britiſh Government, our merchants will be enabled to turn the information contained in this book to their own advantage, and to open

new

new ſources of commerce with the Greek Iſlands, deſcribed as preſenting a ſpecies of traffic that may be eſtabliſhed with much eaſe and little coſt.

Sonini, after lamenting the unfortunate changes that have happened to interrupt the former proſperous ſtate of the commerce of France in the Levant, and have converted it into a ſeries of humiliations, and the total ruin of that trade, pathetically aſks, "By what fatality has a nation (the Turks) the old and faithful friend of France, which ceaſed not to ſurround her with confidence, with privileges, with prerogatives, appeared ſuddenly in the ranks of her enemies? Its ports, where the French poſſeſſed a preponderance almoſt excluſive, are ſhut againſt them, the *caravane* * is annihilated, and the national flag is no longer acknowledged in the ſeas of which it enjoyed the empire."

The anſwer is eaſily given; the invaſion of Egypt, and the perfidious attempts to ſubvert the Ottoman Government, were ſufficient cauſes to diſſolve that political connexion between France and the Sublime Porte, "which its long duration ſeemed to render unchangeable." Nor is it probable, that their former friendſhip will ever be revived. This, then, is the proper time for improving and extending the Britiſh commerce in the ſeas of the Levant; and the principal places, to which the views of merchant adventurers ſhould be directed, are indicated in the work before us.

The commercial information, however, neceſſarily forms only a ſmall portion of the general plan of theſe travels, which compriſes an ample deſcription of the climate, ſoil, productions, manners, cuſtoms, and genius, of the different people inhabiting the Iſlands of the Archipelago, to which he more particularly directed his reſearches; "and although he did not viſit them all, the rather long ſtay he made in ſome of them, the intercourſe he had with men who inhabited them, or were perfectly acquainted with them, enabled him to collect certain particulars reſpecting each of them, and to ſpeak of them with preciſion. But his excurſions have not been limited, nor his obſervations confined to the Iſlands of the Archipelago; the large and beautiful Iſland of *Candia*, ſome parts of Turkey in *Aſia Minor*, *Macedonia*, and the *Morea*, have been the objects of his peregrinations, and are the ſubjects of his narrative.

In this general plan is likewiſe included the natural hiſtory of each Iſland, in which, "the naturaliſt will meet with curious obſervations on ſubmarine volcanoes, which produce new iſlands in the ſea of the Levant, as well as on animals, plants, and minerals, hitherto little known, or imperfectly deſcribed."

Such is the outline of this copious volume, divided into no leſs than *forty* Chapters, of which we ſhall endeavour to give a ſatisfactory, though compreſſed review. The Author, for reaſons aſſigned in his introduction, has deſcribed the iſlands, &c. as they occurred on his route, and as if he had followed the order of their poſition on the chart annexed to the book, "which is one of the handſomeſt and moſt complete that has been conſtructed of that extent of ſea and land uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Levant*." See Plate I. According to this arrangement, the Iſland of *Cyprus*, the moſt eaſtern, and one of the fineſt in the Mediterranean, firſt preſents itſelf to our notice.

Of all the ancient names of this iſland, that which we love to recall to mind, although it forms a ſtrange contraſt with its preſent ſituation is *Macaria*, the *Fortunate Iſland*. "For this name it was indebted to the fertility of its ſoil, the mildneſs of its climate, the inexpreſſible beauty of its plains, and the richneſs of its productions. Over this theatre, in former times conſecrated to happineſs, to the arts, and to pleaſure, at this day reign barbarians, who have transformed it into an abode of deſtruction and ſlavery. Superb edifices, elegant temples, now cover and ſadden, with their ſcattered remains, places of which they conſtituted the ornament and glory; and the Turks conſume even the very ruins, which they ſtill mutilate, in order to employ the fragments for common uſes. Under a deſtructive government, agriculture has ceaſed to enrich with her

* Thus was called the carrying trade, which the French veſſels exerciſed in the ſeas of the Levant, at the expence of the Turks, which was a ſource of riches for commerce, and of proſperity for the marine.

treaſures

treaſures beautiful plains; and the ſplendour of an iſland, formerly *fortunate*, has vaniſhed. The riches which it contains in its boſom are more deeply buried by deſpotiſm than by the earth with which they are covered. All boring, all ſearch after mines, is ſtrictly prohibited; and copper, formerly ſo abundant in the iſland, that the ancients likewiſe diſtinguiſhed it by the epithet of ÆROSA, *Copper Iſland*, remains uſeleſs in the bowels of the mountains that contain it, as well as zinc, tin, iron, and other minerals, which rendered it famous. Mines of gold were alſo found and worked in ancient times; but they have been for ages abandoned, and tradition can ſcarcely aſſign the places where they were ſituated.

"Should the Iſland of Cyprus one day paſs from this ſtate of oppreſſion to a political ſituation more mild and favourable to its commerce and induſtry, we ſhall then ſearch after all theſe mineral riches, and the working of them will powerfully contribute to revive the ancient ſplendour of the country in which they are contained; and changes ſo deſirable are, perhaps, not very remote, or at leaſt, I love to indulge the hope."—The changes hinted at were the conqueſt of the iſland by the French armies, which in another place, our Author remarks, ſhould have preceded the expedition to Egypt; "for the reſources which the poſſeſſion of Cyprus would have afforded for the conqueſt of that country, would have extended to its preſervation." Here, then, we have to obſerve, in order to avoid repetition, that our Author's ſtrictures on the Turkiſh government are marked with a degree of aſperity which cannot be juſtified: they are applied to all the iſlands ſubject to its domination; and the horrors and devaſtations of remote periods are confounded with the preſent times. Our hopes, however, of the changes which will ameliorate the condition of theſe iſlands, are founded on the proſpect of a more enlightened ſyſtem of policy inducing the reigning Sultan to emancipate them from thoſe commercial prohibitions and political reſtrictions which have reduced the inhabitants to the deplorable ſtate deſcribed by Sonini, when he viſited them; and be it remembered, that this was ſo far back as between the years 1778 and 1780.

The other natural productions of this Iſland are blue vitriol, cryſtal, precious ſtones, jaſper, aſbeſtos, talc, plaſter, ochre, cotton, and madder. Cyprus wine is well known, for its ſuperior excellence, and its cotton is the moſt eſteemed as the fineſt of all the Levant, and bears the higheſt price; ſilk, marine ſalt, and what is called Turkey or Morocco, which is prepared here in a ſuperior manner, are articles of exportation. The goodneſs of the ſoil yields abundant harveſts of various ſpecies of corn, but agriculture is ſo much neglected, that at this day, the whole Iſland ſcarcely produces a ſufficient quantity of wheat and barley for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, whereas, in former times, conſiderable quantities were exported, "vegetables of every kind are ſo abundant that ſhips may not only lay in a ſtock, but even carry ſome to countries leſs fertile. The ſtate of languor, and the decay of agriculture muſt likewiſe be attributed to natural as well as political cauſes; amongſt others, the terrible ſcourge of thouſands of myriads of graſshoppers (more properly locuſts), which ſometimes come in thick clouds, and dart on the fields, ready to yield to the cultivator the abundant fruits of his labours and toils. Fire is leſs quick; in a few moments the ſtalks of the planks are laid down and cut in pieces, the ears devoured, the crops deſtroyed, and the fields deſolated. Theſe ravages are not confined to the corn harveſts, the Locuſts alſo ſtrip the mulberry tree of its leaves, and thus they conſign to death the valuable ſilk worm which feeds on them; other uſeful plants become their prey. On their approach all verdure diſappears, and they even gnaw the very bark of the trees. The exceſſive heat, likewiſe, renders the iſland ſubject to deſtructive droughts. Finally, it is infeſted with Snakes, and hurtful hideous inſects, more particularly a frightful Spider, whoſe aſpect alone terrifies, whoſe venom ſtrikes with death whomſoever it reaches, whoſe natural hiſtory is little known. A full deſcription of this noxious inſect is given, and its figure engraved. See from page 61 to 66, and Plate III.

The phyſical and moral portrait of the modern Greeks, inhabitants of the iſlands of the Archipelago, is more favourable than the accounts given of them by former writers, particularly M. De Paune, in his *Recherches Philoſophique*

loſophique ſur les Grecs. According to that author, "the Greek nation, returned to childhood, is now no more than a vile burden to the earth, the opprobrium of their progenitors; in ſhort, expreſſions cannot be found to deſcribe the abaſement into which the Greeks of our days are fallen, and that through their own fault." The women too have their ſhare in his exaggerations of ill-humour; "it is impoſſible (ſays our author) to be more cruel, nor at the ſame time more unjuſt, but it would be extraordinary if ſuch an oppoſition of ſentiment ſhould not be met with between the obſerver who reports what he has ſeen, and the man of ſcience, who buried in his cloſet, pretends to obſerve better what he does not ſee."

Sonini's deſcription of the ſame people, we inſert here, not only as a guide to travellers, more eſpecially mariners, who may have occaſion to viſit theſe iſlands, but to the curious, who may be diſpoſed to read and examine the different hiſtories of modern Greece that have been publiſhed of late years.

"The man of theſe charming parts of Greece is of a handſome ſtature; he carries his head high, his body erect, or rather inclined backward than forward; he is dignified in his carriage, eaſy in his manners, and nimble in his gait; his eyes are full of vivacity, his countenance is open, and his addreſs agreeable and prepoſſeſſing; he is neat and elegant in his clothing; he has a taſte for dreſs, as for every thing that is beautiful; active, induſtrious, and even enterpriſing, he is capable of executing great things; he ſpeaks with eaſe, he expreſſes himſelf with warmth; he is acquainted with the language of the paſſions, and he likewiſe aſtoniſhes by his natural eloquence; he loves the arts, without daring to cultivate them, under the brazen yoke which hangs heavy on his neck; he is ſimple in his mode of living, and if he were even inclined to luxury, he could not diſplay it for fear of appearing rich in the eyes of his tyrants, the Turks; ſkilful and cunning in trade, he does not always conduct himſelf in it with that frankneſs which conſtitutes its principal baſis; and if we ſtill find in modern Greece, many of the fine qualities which do honour to the hiſtory of ancient Greece, it cannot be denied that ſuperſtition, the child of ignorance and ſlavery, greatly tarniſhes their luſtre; and we alſo diſcover in their diſpoſition that fickleneſs, that pliablity, that want of ſincerity, in ſhort, that artful turn of mind which borders on treachery, and of which the Greeks of antiquity have been accuſed, *Timeo Danaos, ac dona ferentes*."

"But this obliquity of character fortunately does not extend, or at leaſt is very much weakened, among the women of the ſame countries. The Greek females, are, in general, diſtinguiſhed by a noble and eaſy ſhape, and a majeſtic carriage. Their features, traced by the hand of beauty, reflect the warm and profound affections of ſenſibility; the ſerenity of their countenance is that of dignity, without having its coldneſs or gravity; they are amiable without pretenſion, decent without fourneſs, charming without affectation. If, to ſuch brilliant qualities, we add elevation of ideas, warmth of expreſſion, thoſe flights of ſimple and ingenuous eloquence which attract and faſcinate a truly devoted attachment to perſons beloved, exactneſs and fidelity in their duties, we ſhall have ſome notion of theſe privileged beings, with whom Nature, in her munificence, has embelliſhed the earth, and who are not rare in Greece." We muſt not cloſe this ſummary of the character of the modern Greeks, without noticing "their hoſpitality which they exerciſe towards ſtrangers in the moſt generous manner."

The famous iſland of *Rhodes*, and its city of that name, the capital of the iſland, formerly inhabited by the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, falls next under our author's obſervation; here he reſided a conſiderable time, and following the ſame arrangement in this, as in the other countries, his deſcriptions of places, of the climate, inhabitants, &c. of this iſland, are highly intereſting, and the natural hiſtory remarkably curious.

The city of Rhodes is at this day the only one in the iſland; at very ancient periods there were three others, the moſt conſiderable was called *Lindus*, and contained a magnificent temple dedicated to Minerva. Some veſtiges of it ſtill remain, with the name of *Lindo* in a hamlet ſituated nearly in the middle of the eaſt ſide of the iſland, and entirely peopled by Greeks. The ſecond city, which bore the name of *Camyrus*, was ſituated on the weſt

coaſt,

coaſt, almoſt oppoſite to Lindus; there no longer exiſt any traces of it but the name of *Camyro*, a Greek village built on the ſpot. No indication is to be found of the moſt ancient of theſe three cities, *Jaxyſſos*; it is known only that it was ſituated on the north coaſt of the iſland. Our author having already witneſſed, in the iſland of Cyprus, the annihilation of cities and towns once famous in hiſtory, which exhibit nothing but ruins, the monuments of their paſt grandeur, takes the opportunity which the ſolitary city of Rhodes furniſhes, to introduce the following moral and philoſophical reflections, which merit a place in our miſcellany, as they have a tendency to promote peace and good will amongſt mankind, and to prevent the renewal of deſtructive wars.

"When we review in thought this innumerable multitude of cities and great edifices, which have covered in different places the ſurface of the earth, and which have been ſucceſſively effaced, we cannot but yield to the painful ſenſations excited by the rage of mankind. Monuments, which the genius of the arts and the patience of induſtry erect with ſo much ſolidity and ſlowneſs, crumble in an inſtant under the blows of impetuous barbariſm, or by the more ſudden ſhocks of the terrible art of war, which delights only in blood and ruins. Man throws down what man builds up; in his mind, time is too ſlow; he anticipates the ravages of ages, for which he ſeems to envy them; and in his rage for deſtruction, he leaves very far behind him, the moſt ferocious animals, whoſe malice he ſurpaſſes, by being himſelf the deſtroyer of his own ſpecies. The partial confuſion, which violent commotions of the earth ſometimes occaſion, are not of a very perceptible effect on the map of devaſtations, if we compare them to the vaſt extent of ruins, with which the hand of man has ſtrewn the ſurface of the globe; and if hiſtory makes mention of the convulſions of nature, which have anciently thrown down edifices in the iſland of Rhodes, war and the fury of ſuperſtitious ignorance have, without compariſon, there deſtroyed and overthrown more than time and ſubterraneous ſhocks."

The Iſland of *Argentiera*, though it affords neither the comforts nor conveniences of life, is rendered conſpicuous in this work, as well as the neighbouring iſland of *Milo*, being the ſpots whither our Author repaired after his different excurſions in the Archipelago. The number of European veſſels which put in there, the reſidence of a French agent, the greater facility of there obtaining certain information reſpecting countries where ſincerity and truth are not prevailing virtues—every thing induced him to return frequently to one of theſe two iſlands, and to make a ſtay there at ſeveral periods; and there it was that he penned the notes and obſervations which he had collected, and which have ſerved as materials for his account of the other iſlands of the Archipelago, and of the Greeks in general. The reader will find, that the deſcription of Argentiera in particular, and the obſervations on the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, are very ample and circumſtantial: as it is impoſſible for us to enter into details, we have only to recommend the Chapters 23, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, which contain a great variety of curious and amuſing diſcuſſions and anecdotes, chiefly reſpecting the women, their marriages, childbirth, management of their children, and other domeſtic concerns. "They poſſeſs, in general, the advantages of ſhape and face; but they ſpoil them by the manner in which they dreſs themſelves:" a prolix deſcription of this dreſs follows, with reference to a drawing made from a doll quite clothed and arranged in the country itſelf. See Plate VI. In many particulars, however, of what our Author calls *groteſque* garments, we trace a ſimilarity between the preſent faſhions of the ladies of Paris and London, which it is aſtoniſhing he ſhould have overlooked; indeed, the only ſingular difference is, that the women of Argentiera do not conſider it as a beauty to have their legs ſlender and gracefully moulded; on the contrary, they employ no ſmall degree of art to render them equally thick throughout all their length and to give them the appearance of real poſts. They put on ſeveral pairs of half ſtockings of different ſizes, one over the other, in order to fill up the ſmall of the leg and make it even with the calf.

One of their marriage ceremonies conſiſts in throwing handfuls of cotton ſeeds on the heads of the young couple at the inſtant when the young couple come out of their houſe; the

ſame

ſame ceremony is repeated at Church, at the moment of the nuptial benediction, which ſignifies that they are wiſhed a life of felicity, compoſed of as many years as there have been ſeeds ſcattered. In India it is the prieſt who ſcatters on the young couple rice ſeeds, as an emblem of fecundity.

Our author having travelled in the character of a phyſician, and occaſionally practiſed, for which he ſeems to have been well qualified, gives an account of the diſeaſes to which the Greeks are ſubject; and of the remedies they apply to cure them; one of them we think it incumbent on us to relate, as it may be uſeful to ſtrangers who may hereafter have occaſion to viſit, or to reſide for any conſiderable time in any of the Greek Iſlands, which are all expoſed to that moſt terrible of all contagions, the plague; "for no precaution is taken to prevent its communication, or to ſtop its progreſs: a perſon infected with the plague penetrates, with as much liberty as the moſt healthy man, into every part of the Ottoman Empire." The following preſervative is affirmed on good authority to be an infallible means of guarding againſt the contagion—"to ſwallow, every morning faſting, a glaſs of one's own urine, in which the juice of a lemon has been expreſſed. The efficacy of this ſimple and eaſy *prophylactic* is founded on the evidence and experience of men forced by their profeſſion to live in the midſt of infection, and it deſerves more confidence than the complicated recipes, and the long indications of diet, preſcribed by phyſicians." See p. 101.

We are now under a neceſſity to cloſe this article; for the great number of other iſlands and places, ſome of leſs and others of greater note for their antiquity, than thoſe already noticed; the diverſity of ſubjects which enter into the natural hiſtory of each, together with the miſcellaneous obſervations; form, collectively, an elaborate work, of the merits of which no juſt idea can be conveyed by partial or limited ſelections; a peruſal of the copious Index will be the beſt guide to the reader in this reſpect.

The following are the plates, beſides thoſe already mentioned, bound up ſeparately, and referred to in different parts of the work. The Firman, licence, or paſſport of SULTAN ABDOUL ACHMET, Emperor of the Turks, predeceſſor to the reigning Sultan, delivered to Sonini, empowering him to travel through or reſide in any part of his dominions with freedom and ſafety, and entitling him to the protection of the Governors and other Officers of the Sublime Porte, engraved in the original Turkiſh characters; for a tranſlation and fuller explanation, ſee p. 19.

Plate IV. A ſea-ſerpent. Frangi, a fiſh. Calamary, a polype. Plate V. Three fiſhes: the Melanurus, Skatari, and Cabrilla. M.

The Maid of Lochlin, a Lyrical Drama: with Legendary Odes, and other Poems. By William Richardſon, A. M. Profeſſor of Humanity in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. 12mo. Vernor and Hood. 1801.

OF this Miſcellany the Drama forms by much the greater part. "The ſubject, (ſays Mr. Richardſon,) is taken from the poem of Fingal, attributed to Oſſian, nor is it a conſideration of any conſequence on the preſent occaſion, whether the author believes or not in the full authenticity of all the performances aſcribed to the Gaëlic Bard. Nor does he think it derogatory to their acknowledged merit or to the honour of Scotland, to ſuppoſe them chiefly the work of an ingenious Caledonian, enlightened with the literature of the preſent age, rather than of a Caledonian, ſuch as Caledonians were in the ſecond and third century." This opinion, which in a great meaſure agrees with that of Johnſon, Hume, Gibbon, Maſon, &c. it is probable will be generally received by poſterity, and it does honour to the candour of the author, who proceeds—"The idea of employing the Northern Mythology was ſuggeſted by a peruſal of Mallet's Hiſtory of Denmark, and the powerful imitations by Mr. Gray of the Scandinavian Poetry. The ſame Mythology has ſince that time been ſucceſsfully employed in the Runic Odes of Mr. Mathias, and the Dramatic Sketches of Dr. Sayer." This machinery well ſuits the period of time in which it is introduced, and it is brought forward with effect.

Some ſentiments, in parts of this per-

performance, being liable to be applied to preſent times, the Author obſerves, "As the poem was written before the commencement of thoſe troubles, that, ariſing in France, have convulſed the world, the ſentiments it contains could not, in its original form, have been influenced by recent events. They are ſuch, however, in the opinion of the author, as having their foundation in the nature of things, are at all periods immutably true. The general impreſſion which may probably be conveyed to thoſe who may read the work with attention, is, that the ſuperſtition of the multitude, and the infidelity or atheiſm of their ſuperiors, are in all ages and nations, where unfortunately they happen to concur, the joint cauſes of enormous guilt and of conſequent miſery. It is certainly to be regretted that this truth may be ſupported in the preſent times, not only by the fictitious illuſtration of poetry, but by the experience or obſervation of a violence the moſt unprincipled, and a barbarity the moſt atrocious, that have ever diſgraced or viſited with affliction any of thoſe countries which have any claim to the character of civilization."

The Maid of Lochlin will be read with pleaſure by thoſe who are admirers of Oſſian, from whence the principal of its beauties are derived.

The Poems ſubjoined are neatly and elegantly written. As a ſpecimen we ſhall ſelect the following "Elegiac Verſes on the Proſpect of leaving Britain. Written at Eton College."

I.

To thee my filial boſom beats,
On thee may heaven indulgent ſmile;
And glad thy innocent retreats,
And bleſs thee, lovely Aberfoyle!*
How pleaſing to my penſive mind,
The memory of the bold caſcade!
Thy green-woods waving to the wind!
And ſtreams in every vocal glade!

II.

The ſimple church, the ſchool-houſe green,
The gambols of the ſchool-boy crew,
Meadows, and pools that gleam between,
Ruſh on my recollective view;
Shades too, and lanes, by old age ſought
To wander in at cloſe of day,
To ruminate the pious thought,
And pray for children far away.

III.

Timely deſcend ye ſoft'ring ſhowers!
With plenty bleſs that humble vale;
And fair ariſe, ye fragrant flowers!
And healthful blow, thou weſtern gale!
And there meand'ring Avendow,
By no invidious fen defil'd,
Clear may thy youthful current flow!
And love to linger in the wild!

IV.

I ſee thee mid thy Grampian hills,
I ſee thy youthful current clear!
While tender recollection fills
My rapt eye with a ſilent tear.
Far from that inland vale along
Etonia's claſſic ground I ſtray,
Where liſt'ning to melodious ſong,
Their ſpeed the Naid nymphs delay.

V.

Hail, Windſor, hail! a ſtranger greets
Thy lofty towers, thy lawns, and groves:
Freedom reveres thy gay retreats;
The Muſe thy ſilvan ſhelter loves.
And muſt I leave th' enchanting ſcene,
To hear the priſon'd Baltic roar?
And Thames's willow'd margin green
Relinquiſh, for a Scythian ſhore?

VI.

Where Dago, hideous iſle, and ſteep,
With no refreſhing verdure crown'd,
Frowns dark and diſmal o'er the deep,
That raves with canine ire around!
Where Neva flows, but flows in vain,
To bleſs a land of ſavage ſlaves;
Nor ever heard the native ſtrain
Of Freedom ſoothe his ſwelling waves!

VII.

Where wintry winds fierce battle wage,
And Nature's lovely form deface:
And lawleſs power, with fiercer rage,
Dares to degrade the human race!—
Ah! muſt I leave thee, peerleſs queen
Of iſles, to hear the Baltic roar!
And Thames's willow'd margin green,
Relinquiſh, for a Scythian ſhore!

VIII.

Yet ſtill preſiding in my breaſt,
May ſoothing peace of mind remain!
With ſmile ſerene, that heavenly gueſt
Preſerves th' untainted heart from pain.
Alike ſecure from anxious fear,
And th' angry jealouſies of pride,
That coy divinity will ne'er
With ſelfiſhneſs or guile abide.

* A picturesque valley in the moſt ſouthern diſtrict of Perthſhire, from which iſſues the river Forth, called in the Gaëlic language, which is ſtill ſpoken there, Avendow, or Black River, in alluſion, perhaps, to the colour it receives from an extenſive moraſs, through which it paſſes in its way to Stirling and the Lothians.

IX.

From innocent and gentle hearts
She wards the flying ſhafts of woe:
And bliſs more exquiſite imparts
Than arrogating monarchs know,
Tho' Peers and Princes round them wait:
Tho' fawning minions proſtrate bend;
Tho' partial Fame proclaim them great;
And nations on their nod depend.

X.

O blind to Truth's unerring light,
Who tread the paths of guilty Care;
Who climb Ambition's giddy height;
And think that Peace may ſojourn there!
She dwells not on the mountain's brow,
Tho' crown'd with many a fulgent tower:
Sequeſter'd in the vale below,
She weaves unſeen her ſilvan bower.

XI.

O, Virtue, guided by thy ray,
My wiſhes by thy power refin'd,
Still may I hold the onward way,
And ſo enjoy ſweet peace of mind!
And when my wand'ring days are fled,
I'll ſeek again my native ſtream;
If kind affection be not dead;
And Fancy yield no pleaſing dream.

XII.

For oft the world's untoward ways
Have power the glowing heart to chill;
To quench Imagination's blaze;
And Hope's unwary bloſſom kill.
Deign to preſerve me, Virtue, deign
To ſave me from deſponding care;
'Till, duly diſciplin'd, I gain
The palm thy faithful ſervants wear.

Geraldwood. By the Author of Villeroy and Sigiſmar. In Four Volumes. 18s. Dutton.

THE Earl of Belmont, a diſſipated extravagant Peer of a certain age, having ſeen his Counteſs laid in her grave, is left with a thoughtleſs ſon, Lord Felix, and a moſt intereſting daughter, Lady Jane. Theſe, although under engagements of his own forming with other perſons, he takes into Yorkſhire, where he marries them to the ſon and daughter of a rich, vulgar, low-bred man, Alderman Twaddle, of Blue Ball Manor, who had moſt conveniently ſupplied his Lordſhip with larger ſums of money than he was able to pay, otherwiſe than by ſacrificing the happineſs of his children to the ambition of the Twaddles.

The Earl, as if deſirous of making early retribution for his cruelty, marries the young, the gay, the beautiful, unthinking Lady Suſan Trelawney, the intended bride of his ſon.

Some admirably ſketched ſcenes exhibit the Yorkſhire family in town and at Court. An union, however, with this family could not promiſe much; and we accordingly ſoon find the young Lord neglecting his awkward country wife, and the ill-fated Lady Jane not only neglected, but treated with cruelty, by her brutal country huſband. This treatment of Lady Jane was obſerved by a Lord Morpeth, who, having deeply engaged the huſband in his debt by play, formed, with his concurrence, ſome deſigns upon the honour of his wife. To aid theſe, he contrives opportunities of his ſeeing his wife, at one of which, when Lord Morpeth had revealed to her the whole of her huſband's baſeneſs, he entered the room, and ſurpriſed them together. This was too much for Lady Jane, who was ſeized with a premature labour, the fruit of which was a daughter, the heroine of the ſtory.

The huſband, affecting to diſbelieve this child to be his, inſiſted on her ſigning a confeſſion of its illegitimacy; which ſhe ſteadily refuſing, he ſtruck her a violent blow, and told her, that he gave her one hour to conſider of his propoſal, or expect his vengeance.

This hour ſhe employed in removing herſelf and her infant from his manſion; and, getting into the firſt return chaiſe which ſhe met, was ſet down at a ſmall public-houſe on the road, ſome little diſtance from town. Here ſhe was kindly received by the miſtreſs of the houſe, and remained for ſome time ill and exhauſted, until hearing one morning the voice of Lord Morpeth, and, as ſhe thought, of her huſband alſo, to avoid them ſhe enters a lane at the back of the houſe, where ſhe hears two men converſing about ſome robbery that they were going to commit. This very much alarms her; but, hearing one of them ſing a ſong full of tenderneſs, and thinking herſelf on the point of expiring, ſhe goes up to him, puts the child into his hands, with an injunction to take care of it, and drops apparently dead at his feet.

The man, thinking her dead in reality, takes the child home to his mother, where ſhe lives for ſome years, and ob-

tains the name of Geraldwood (the place being ſo called where he received her), with the addition of the Orphan, from her ſituation.

This man was a robber by profeſſion, and, labouring too aſſiduouſly in his vocation, was obliged to leave his mother; he would not, however, leave his little Geraldwood to her care, but took her with him, until he came to a large park, where he ſaw two little boys at play. With theſe he thought he would leave her, and accordingly, ſpeaking to the youngeſt, aſked him to let his little girl ſtay there until he came back, as ſhe was tired. This was conſented to, and as Mark did not mean to return, ſhe went to the houſe with her playfellows.

Theſe were the ſons of the Duke of M. in whoſe houſe our heroine was received, and educated with the ſame care as the Duke's daughter, Lady Georgina, who was extremely fond of Geraldwood. But ſhe was not the only perſon in the family who was fond of her; the eldeſt ſon, the Marquis of L. conceiving an attachment, which being mutual, ended in a private marriage.

Lady Jane, Geraldwood's mother, being found by the miſtreſs of the inn, in the ſtate in which ſhe was left by Mark, conveyed her to the houſe, where ſhe was recovered. Her diſtreſs at loſing her child had nearly killed her; but ſhe was taken to town, where ſhe remained ſome time, and then retired into the country with her good-natured ſiſter-in-law, Lady Felix.

An eſtate, which in the event of his daughter's not having any child, was to revert to Lord Belmont, induced him to hope, that the child about whom ſhe was ſo anxious might never be heard of. To his mortification and diſappointment, on a viſit which his Lordſhip made to the Dutcheſs of M. his diſtant relation, as he was ſtrolling in the park, he diſcovered a child lying aſleep on the ground, reſting her head on a large houſe dog. Round the neck of this child was an ornament which he knew to have belonged to Lady Jane, and, on making enquiries, was in his own mind ſatisfied that this was his grand-daughter.

He now deviſed means to remove Geraldwood from her protectors. This he effected by inſinuating to the Dutcheſs, that her youngeſt ſon, Lord John Walſingham, was enamoured of her; and in this inſinuation he was ſtrengthened by that Nobleman's having juſt then ſtood forward in her defence at a ball, where ſhe was inſulted by a Mr. Daſh, who was called out by Lord John, and ſo deſperately wounded as to occaſion a neceſſity for his quitting England. The Marquis accompanies him, but not before he has privately obtained the hand of our heroine.

For the poſſeſſion of this hand a Mr. Delville became the ſuitor; but as the fair owner had diſpoſed of it to another, Mr. Delville was diſmiſſed by her. This ſo provokes the Dutcheſs, that ſhe inſtantly hurries her away, and places her with a Mrs. Walton, who, becoming jealous of her, treats her with ſuch rudeneſs, that ſhe leaves her houſe, and repairs to London, where, for ſome time, ſhe employs herſelf in obtaining a ſubſiſtence by drawing. This affecting her health, ſhe gets unknowingly into Lord Belmont's houſe, as the companion of his Counteſs; whence by his artifice he removes her, and confines her in an ancient deſerted ſeat of his own. Here ſhe diſcovers Mark, her firſt protector, in the perſon of one of her keepers, who contrives her eſcape, but is ſhortly after himſelf forced from her by the Officers of Juſtice, who apprehend him for a highway robbery. The ſhock of this deprives her of her ſenſes; on her recovering which, ſhe recognizes, in her humane phyſician, the benevolent Doctor Mirvan (brother to the Dutcheſs of M.), who conveys her to his own houſe; and whoſe protection ſhe is induced to relinquiſh, from the idea that it has injured his character, and returns to her former avocation and lodging in London.

Here, viſiting the play-houſe with a female companion, ſhe is moleſted by a drunken Buck, from whoſe rudeneſs ſhe is reſcued by Mr. Walton, who is conducting her to a coach when they are met by the Marquis of L.; which ſo confirms the reports that had been induſtriouſly conveyed to him by his mother, that he flies from her in the utmoſt horror. In this diſtreſs ſhe is recognized and conveyed to her lodging by her former admirer, Mr. Delville, who effects a reconciliation between her and her huſband.

She is again ſpirited away by the perſeverance

perſeverance of her inhuman grandfather, and is reſcued by Lord John Walſingham, who conveys her to the houſe of Lady Felix; where ſhe is reſtored to her greatly-ſuffering mother. The detection of the Earl's villany of courſe takes place, and the hiſtory ends with his merited unhappineſs, and the deſerved felicity of his grand-daughter.

Such is the brief outline of a novel which abounds with well-drawn characters and ſalutary leſſons; and from the peruſal of which thoſe who can riſe without acknowledging themſelves indebted to the Author for much rational entertainment and uſeful reflection, muſt be either very hard to pleaſe, or very ungrateful for the pleaſure afforded them.

Sketches of ſome of the Southern Counties of Ireland, collected during a Tour in the Autumn 1797; *in a ſeries of letters. By G. Holmes.* 8vo. Longman and Rees. 1801. 9s.

From this elegant and intereſting performance we learn, that there are ſcenes in the United Kingdoms, ſeldom viſited but by accidental travellers, which have beauties ſufficient to rival the moſt luxuriant proſpects of Italy or Switzerland. Of theſe Killarney and Mucrus may be placed againſt any of which foreign nations can boaſt. They require only to be known to claim that admiration to which they are fairly intitled. The preſent traveller conducts his readers from Caſhell to Kilkenny, in a manner adapted to amuſe and inform, and will be followed with ſatisfaction and delight. The work is decorated with ſix beautiful views in aqua tinta, beſides the frontiſpiece; but we ſhould have been glad to have ſeen a map of the route.

THE FREE SCHOOL. *A Poem. By the Rev. John Black.* 8vo. Printed at Ipſwich. Robinſons. 1s.

From ſome alluſions in parts of this Poem, we are led to conjecture, that the Author does not enjoy his dignity of *Rex puerorum* without ſome annoyance. Of the Free ſchool we do not learn much, though we expected to have found it the principal ſubject of the Poem. There are, however, ſome domeſtic and rural ſcenes ſketched in the true ſpirit of poetry, and ſuch as cannot but pleaſe every reader of taſte. Subjoined is an elegy on the death of Edward Jenney, of Bridfield, and Philip Bowes Broke, of Nacton.

The Conjunction of Jupiter and Venus in Leo, on the 29th of September 1801, *a happy prelude to a propitious Peace; and other poetical pieces. By the Rev. John Black.* 8vo. Printed at Ipſwich. Robinſons. 1s.

In this poem the Author paints the horrors of war, and the bleſſings of peace, in colours equally vivid and poetical. That the peace now nearly concluded may be laſting muſt be the wiſh of every one who feels for the intereſts of humanity, and who may hope with the poet to ſee

"the bliſsful reign
"Of PEACE, with *joy*, and *arts*, and *plenty* in her train."

The Church of England vindicated from Miſrepreſentation: ſhewing her genuine Doctrines, as contained in her Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies. With a particular Reference to the Elements of Chriſtian Theology, by the Biſhop of Lincoln. By a Preſbyter of the Church of England. 8vo. Mawman. 1801. 3s.

This Author, diſſatisfied with the Biſhop of Lincoln's Expoſition of the Articles of the Church of England, undertakes to prove, that his Lordſhip has diſtorted them from their literal and grammatical meaning; that their genuine ſenſe is diametrically oppoſite to that in which they are generally ſubſcribed, and that which is apprehended to have been the ſentiments of the compilers; of the moſt eminent reformers and martyrs at the time of the reformation, and of all foreign churches in Chriſtendom. The writer ſtates his objections with decency and moderation, and the ſubject is certainly of importance; though, probably, we may not wholly aſſent to his concluſion, that "no man who ever, conſcientiouſly and without determined prejudice, examined the ſubject, can heſitate a moment in the deciſion of the controverſy."

STATE

STATE ANECDOTE OF THE LATE EMPEROR PAUL AND M. KOTZEBUE.

THE following curious particulars relative to the extraordinary challenge of the Sovereigns of Europe, inſerted in the Peterſburgh * Gazette, by order of the late Emperor Paul I. are given in the ſecond part of Kotzebue's *Moſt remarkable Year of his Life*.

Count Von der Pahlen had ſent for M. Kotzebue to come to him—"When I came to the Count, (ſays he), he ſaid to me, laughing, the Emperor will have a Challenge to a Tournament, addreſſed to all the Sovereigns of Europe, and their Miniſters. I muſt write it, and it is then to be publiſhed in the Gazette. Baron Thugut is particularly challenged to break a lance; and General Kutuſſoff and myſelf are to be named as ſeconds to the Emperor (the thought of the ſeconds had ſuggeſted itſelf to the Emperor about half an hour before; and he immediately wrote it down with a black-lead pencil, which lay on the Count's table). This extraordinary production is to be ready in an hour, and the Emperor has ordered that I ſhall carry it to him in perſon."

"I undertook to write it, and in an hour's time brought the Challenge. The Count, who was better acquainted with the ſentiments of the Monarch than I, thought it not ſarcaſtic enough; I therefore ſat down in his cloſet, and wrote a ſecond which he liked better. We then went together to the Court. I was now, for the firſt time, to ſtand before the man, who, by his ſeverity and benefits, had been to me the cauſe of ſo much terror and joy, grief and gratitude. I had not wiſhed for this honour, and feared it could not but prove injurious to me, as I could ſcarcely ſuppoſe that the ſight of me could be very agreeable to him.

"We waited a conſiderable time in the anti-chamber. The Emperor was gone to take a ride, but at length he returned. Count Pahlen went to him with my paper, ſtaid with him ſome time, and then came back, with an air of diſappointment, ſaying to me, as he paſſed me, only theſe words—'Come to me again at two o'clock—it muſt be ſtronger.'

"I returned home, convinced, as I thought, that I ſhould not in this way gain the favour of the Monarch; but ſcarcely had I been half an hour in my chamber, when one of the attendants of the Court came to me, almoſt breathleſs, to order me to come inſtantly to the Emperor. I made all the haſte I could.

"When I entered the cloſet I found only Count Pahlen with him. The Emperor was ſtanding at a writing-deſk, and when he ſaw me, advanced to meet me, and with a ſlight bow ſaid, in a manner inexpreſſibly gracious—'M. Von Kotzebue, *I muſt begin by being reconciled to you.*'

'I was much confuſed by this unexpected reception. What a magic power is there in the condeſcenſion of princes! All rancour immediately vaniſhed from my heart. As the etiquette required, I attempted to kneel and kiſs his hand; but he prevented me in the kindeſt manner, kiſſed me on the forehead, and proceeded as follows, in very good German:

'You are ſufficiently acquainted with the world to be *au fait* to political affairs. I have often (ſaid he jokingly) been fooliſh enough to puniſh myſelf for it, as it is but juſt I ſhould be puniſhed, I have reſolved that this—(*holding a paper in his hand*) ſhall be inſerted in the *Hamburgh Gazette*.'

"On this he took me confidentially by the arm, led me to the window, and read to me the Challenge, which was in French, in his own hand writing. When he came to the concluſion, where it is ſaid—'We know not what credit is to be given to this report; though it appears not to be without foundation, ſince it bears the ſtamp of what he has been often accuſed of—(*Dont il a ſouvent eté taxé*),' he laughed very heartily, and I too laughed obſequiouſly.

'Why do you laugh?' (ſaid he, twice repeating the words very quick, and laughing himſelf all the time).

'To find your Majeſty ſo well informed', (anſwered I).

'There, there (ſaid he), handing me the paper, go and tranſlate it. Keep the original, but bring me a copy.'

* See European Magazine, Vol. XXXIX, Page 149.

"I accordingly

"I accordingly went and tranſlated it. The laſt word *taxé*, ſomewhat perplexed me. Should I put accuſed (*beſchuldigt*) the expreſſion might appear too harſh, and offend the Emperor. After much thinking, I choſe a middle-way, and tranſlated it, 'of what he has often been thought capable.'

'At two in the afternoon I went again to Court. Count Kutuſſoff announced me to the Emperor. I was immediately admitted, and found him this time quite alone.

'Sit down,' ſaid he to me, very friendly; (but from reſpect, I did not immediately obey)—'No, no, ſit down,' (repeated he with ſome earneſtneſs.) I then took a ſeat and placed myſelf oppoſite to him at the writing deſk.

"He took the French original in his hand:—'Read to me', (ſaid he). I read ſlowly, and ſometimes glanced my eye over the paper towards him. At the words 'incloſed barriers' he laughed. With reſpect to the reſt, he ſeveral times gave a gracious nod of approbation, till I came to the laſt word.

'Thought capable!' (ſaid he). No, that is not the right word; charged (*taxirt*) would be better.' I took the liberty to inform him that this word in German had quite another meaning from that it has in French. 'Very well, (ſaid he), but the other is not the proper expreſſion.

"I now adventured to aſk, in a low tone, whether accuſed (*beſchuldigt*) would be a proper word.

'Right, right (ſaid he), that is the word,' repeating it three or four times: and I wrote it by his direction. He thanked me in the moſt friendly manner for the trouble I had taken, and diſmiſſed me, much affected and pleaſed with his kind and condeſcending behaviour. Whoever has approached his perſon will agree with me, that he could be extremely engaging, and that it was difficult, nay almoſt impoſſible, to withſtand him.

"I have not thought it ſuperfluous to relate this tranſaction with ſo many minute circumſtances, ſince the challenge made ſo much noiſe in the world, when, two days afterwards, to the aſtoniſhment of all Peterſburgh, it appeared in the *Court Gazette*. The Preſident of the Academy of Sciences, to whom it was ſent for inſertion, could not believe his eyes. He carried it himſelf to Count Pahlen, to be certain that no trick was played him. At Moſcow, the Gazette was ſtopped, as no perſon could believe that the article was inſerted with the conſent of the Monarch. The ſame was done at Riga. The Emperor himſelf, on the other hand, could ſcarcely wait till it was printed, and ſent ſeveral times for it before it was ready, with the utmoſt impatience.

"Three days afterwards, he ſent me a ſnuff-box, ſet with diamonds, worth nearly 2000 rubles. Never was a verbal tranſlation of twenty lines better paid for.

"I ſhall conclude this account with ſome French lines, which were handed about at Peterſburgh a few days after the Emperor's death. I know not the author, but his portrait bears the ſtamp of truth:—

"On le connoit trop peu, lui ne connoit perſonne;
Actif, toujours preſſe, bouillant, imperieux.
Aimable, ſeduiſant, même ſans la couronne,
Voulant gouverner ſeul, tout voir, tout faire mieux,
Il fit beaucoup d'ingrats et mourût malheureux."

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 27.

AT Covent Garden Theatre, the Tragedy of *The Gameſter* was preſented, for the purpoſe of introducing to a London audience a MR. BROWNE (of provincial celebrity) in the character of *Beverley*. This Gentleman has performed with much applauſe on the Bath and Dublin boards, and he had no reaſon to be diſpleaſed with his reception in the preſent inſtance. His conception of the part was correct and diſcriminating—his detection of *Stukely's* guilt, and conſequent apology after his liberality and eaſineſs of mind were impoſed upon—his ſtruggles of the paternal feelings againſt a prevailing and too prominent vice—his convulſions of mental and corporeal agony—his deſpair of pardon for ſuicide, and the expreſſion of a faint hope of pardon by the mercy of his Creator—were ſenſibly

ſibly felt and applauded by a very reſpectable and diſcerning audience. Mr. Browne ſeems to have formed himſelf upon the models of the old ſchool. He never once offends, and prefers the riſk of being ſometimes thought tame and inſipid, to the certainty of diſguſting judges of taſte by rant, affectation, and extravagance. We have no doubt that he will be found a valuable acquiſition to the Theatre.

The public has ſo often witneſſed Mr. Cooke's excellence in characters of ſubtlety and diſſimulation, that every body anticipated in him an excellent *Stukely*. He did not diſappoint the expectation—It was a chaſte and correct performance. Theſe two characters are finely drawn for giving ſtrength and effect to each other. The more unſuſpecting the one, the more diſguſting is the deceit of the other; yet the hypocriſy of *Stukely* was ſo plauſible, and ſo well aſſumed, that pity for poor *Beverley* was increaſed by the apparent impoſſibility of detecting ſuch a conſummate knave.

Jarvis and *Mrs. Beverley* were very ably ſupported by *Mr. Murray* and *Mrs. Litchfield*; and the tamely drawn character of *Charlotte* was made the moſt of by *Mrs. H. Johnſton*, who played it with great feeling and animation.

Dec. 4. Dr. Young's Tragedy of *The Revenge* was revived at Drury-lane Theatre. The part of *Zanga* we have always ranked among the beſt performances of Mr. Kemble; and we ſcarcely ever witneſſed a more powerful impreſſion than was made on the audience in the preſent inſtance. His whole ſoul ſeemed abſorbed in the one paſſion of revenge; and the means he u'ed to execute his purpoſes ſeemed to riſe ſpontaneouſly in his mind, and conſtantly to be the reſult of mental impulſe. In the laſt ſcene, when, to ſatiate his appetite, he informed *Alonzo* that his dying wife and murdered friend were both innocent of the crime laid to their charge, his ſavage triumph was truly impaſſioned, and excited in every breaſt at once horror for his crimes, and a degree of admiration for his miſtaken magnanimity.

Mrs. Powell in *Leonora*, and Mr. Barrymore in *Alonzo*, received alſo much and deſerved applauſe. About the middle of the fourth act there was a great tumult in the gallery, which for ſome time very much diſturbed the houſe. Mr. Kemble at laſt ſtopped in the middle of a ſpeech, and ſaid, very coolly,

"*Ladies and Gentlemen*,

"We cannot expreſs how much we feel obliged to you for the honour of your attendance; but at this rate the object of your viſit muſt be completely fruſtrated. We muſt therefore entreat you to condeſcend to favour us with a little more of your attention."

This addreſs was extremely well received, and had the effect to reſtore tranquillity.

9. At Covent Garden, a new Opera, written by Mr. Prince Hoare, and called "CHAINS OF THE HEART; or, *The Slave by Choice*," was preſented for the firſt time: the principal Characters as follow:

MOORS.

Alla Benſalla, King of Ceuta	Mr. BRAHAM.
Azam, Grand Slave Maſter	Mr. MUNDEN.
Zuiema, the favourite of Azam	Sig. STORACE.

EUROPEANS.

Villaflor, a noble Portugueſe	Mr. CORY.
Prince Henry of Portugal	Mr. BRUNTON.
Meneſes, Count of Alveira	Mr. WILKINSON.
Don Manuel, his Son	Mr. HILL.
Riccardo, Son to Villaflor, under the name of Ofmin	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Cotillon, formerly a Dancing Maſter, and now a Soldier	Mr. FAWCETT.
O'Phelim, Cook to a Regiment	Mr. JOHNSTONE.
Juan, a Boy of Seven Years old	Maſter STANDEN.
Gulnare -	Miſs MURRAY.
Silvia -	Miſs WATERS.

The Plot of this Opera is founded on the expedition of the Portugueſe againſt Ceuta in the fifteenth century, in which Prince Henry, afterwards the famous encourager of navigation, and patron of its promoters, firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf. The Moors of Africa had ſome years before made an irruption into the borders of Spain and Portugal,

Portugal, and carried off many priſoners to Ceuta.

Villaflor, a Portugueſe nobleman, with his ſon Riccardo, and Gulnare, a female orphan of Portugal, were taken by the Moors. Villaflor had long been confined in priſon at Ceuta, and his ſon, under the title of Oſmin, as well as Gulnare, remained with him to ſoften his captivity. At length, to give Villaflor an opportunity of returning to his own country, in order to join the ſtandard of his Sovereign, Gulnare reſolves to ſell herſelf, and pay the price of her liberty as a ranſom for Villaflor. Gulnare hearing of the generoſity of Benſalla, King of Ceuta, is in hopes ſhe ſhall be able to intereſt the feelings of that monarch, and diſpoſe him to reſtore her and her lover Riccardo to freedom. Wild as this ſcheme is, the noble character of Benſalla renders it not hopeleſs.

At this time Prince Henry of Portugal lays ſiege to Ceuta, and one of his chief objects is to reſcue from ſlavery the noble Villaflor. In the end Prince Henry ſucceeds in conquering the King of Ceuta, but not before the latter, having ſtruggled with his paſſion for Gulnare, had given orders for her to be conveyed, with Villaflor and Oſmin, in ſafety to Portugal. The generous character of the King of Ceuta operates ſo ſtrongly on the Portugueſe Chief, that he leaves the Monarch in poſſeſſion of his Throne. This is a general ſketch of the ſerious part of the Opera.

The Comic part relates to Azam, Grand Slave Maſter, Cotillon, a compound of dancing maſter and ſoldier, O'Phelim, an Iriſh cook to a regiment, and Zulema, the favourite ſlave of Azam. Zulema conceives a partiality for Cotillon, and their efforts to eſcape with the wealth of Azam, and the perplexities into which the latter is brought, conſtitute the humour of the Piece.

This Opera is evidently a haſty production, to introduce in new characters Mr. Braham and Signora Storace, whoſe reſpective talents were a few years ſince found ſo attractive at Drury-lane Theatre.

Braham is certainly one of the firſt tenor ſingers of the day, not excepting the Performers of the Italian Opera. His voice is full, clear, and extenſive. His ear is perfectly correct; and his manner of running diviſions upon ſemitones is aſtoniſhing, even though Mrs. Billington's excellence is ſo well known, and ſo deſervedly admired. He is alſo improved in his action and general manner.

Storace's merits are ſo freſh in the public mind, that it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that ſhe is equal to what the moſt ſanguine admirers of her muſical taſte and comic humour could deſire. All her airs were delightfully executed; but in a duet with Braham, which is a maſterly compoſition, ſhe was particularly ſucceſsful.

In the ſtructure and dialogue of the Piece, however, there is leſs novelty, intereſt, and point, than might have been expected from the known talents of the Author: in fact, to deſcribe it briefly, we muſt reſort to a hackneyed term, and call it a *Vehicle for Muſic*. The latter, by Mazzinghi and Reeve, abounds in rapid flights of notes, well calculated, indeed, to diſplay the amazing powers of execution poſſeſſed by the principal ſingers; but certainly, to the general ear, it rather excites ſurpriſe, than imparts pleaſure. Engliſh ears will always prefer the ſimpler melodies of Shield, Linley, Arne, &c. to the capricious intricacies of modern ſkill and refinement derived from the Italian ſchool.

The liberality and taſte of the Manager are very conſpicuous in the Scenery, Proceſſions, Dreſſes, and Decorations, which are pictureſque and magnificent in the extreme. The expence of getting it up is ſtated at 2,500l.

The Performers exerted their beſt abilities, and the Piece was given out for repetition with a ſlight oppoſition.

It has been ſince ſomewhat improved, and ſeveral times repeated.

14. Shakeſpeare's *Henry the Fifth* was revived at Drury-lane, the part of the King by Mr. Kemble, and was received with great applauſe.

LINES,

Written by Mr. DIMOND, Jun.

And ſpoken by Mr. CHARLTON, at the Bath Theatre, on the night the welcome news of Peace arrived.

ON Theſpian boards, where Art and Syſtem reign [ſtrain;
A *mimic* Paſſion long has taught the

But now, let Truth, with Fiction, ſhare the ſway,
And natural, heart-born Feeling, breath a Lay—
'Tis Patriot Triumph bids Deception ceaſe—
It throbs to welcome the return of Peace!
Ah! may the truant Maid, reclaim'd once more,
Now, ſit *for ever*, on our ſea-girt ſhore,
Gild Earth and Ocean with her ſunny ſmile,
And plant her *Olive* fadeleſs on our Iſle,
Whoſe genial branches ſhadowing the ſcene,
May hide the *Laurel's* more pernicious green.
Unfabled Upas! whoſe each leaf contains,
A beauteous bane to wa•e its native plains,
By gloſſy tint, and ſhapeleſs grace deceived,
Mankind, its garlands, *Crowns of Pride*, believ'd;
But ah! too ſoon they found its ſubtle ſhew
Conceal'd the curſe of Earth's extremeſt woe,
Its bitter Root was foſter'd from the *Tomb*,
And *human tears* bedewed its fatal bloom!
Hail! Pitying *Peace!* with balmy dropping veſt,
O'erbind the ſcars, yet raw, on Nature's breaſt,
Bid Man 'gainſt Man, no more infuriate burn,
Nor ſword to ſword, in deadly daring turn,
No more, the life-blood of th' embattled brave,
Change the green Earth, and ſoil the lucid wave,
The Widow'd ones lament, the Orphan's cry,
No more to Victory's ſhout, make wild reply;
But ruthleſs War, with all his giant band
Of crimes and woes, be baniſh'd from the Land,
To Parent Fiends, 'mid pænal fires be hurl'd,
And quit for ever, the amended World!
Then ſhall the bleſt ones of our after race
View, NATURE, ſmiling with her *youthful* face,
As firſt ſhe roſe, from the Creator's plan,
When Eden's bowers were tenanted by man!
Her ſtains ſhall vaniſh, and delighted Time
Lead back the precious, golden hours of prime!
The frighted dove again ſhall haunt our groves,
And nurſe her murmuring family of Loves;
The ſylvan ſwain, releas'd from ſword and ſhield,
Shall till, ſecurely, his paternal field;
Commerce ſhall watch her fleets in ſafety glide,
And Wealth float fearleſs on the common tide;
In reverend ſtate, Philoſophy ſhall tower,
And frame a record of each tranſient hour;
The Muſes too, with feſtal lyre and ſong,
Shall rove, in Minſtrel-guiſe, the vales along;
And ſtar-ey'd Science, lead her ſcholar-train
To ſwell the choir, and Joy poſſeſs the Plain!
Such works are thine, O! Peace, ſweet Heav'n-born Maid!
By mortal virtue be the boon repaid!
Fixt, be thy roſeate rule, on every breaſt,
By every voice, its genial force confeſt;
And grateful Britons round thy altar ſing—
Praiſe to their God on high—and glory to their King!

READING PLAY.

EPILOGUE TO THE SECOND PART OF KING HENRY IV.

ACTED BY DR. VALPY'S SCHOLARS AT READING, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Written by WILLIAM BOLLAND, Eſq.

Spoken by Mr. EYRE.

IF to ſuppreſs Misfortune's ſtruggling ſigh,
To wipe the tear from pale Affliction's eye,
To helpleſs orphans to extend relief,
And raiſe the widow from the bed of grief;
If 'mid life's ſtorm, with guardian hand to throw
The ſhelt'ring mantle round the child of woe;
To guard with foſt'ring care his early youth,
And guide his footſteps thro' the paths of truth;
If deeds like theſe with ſecret force impart
A thrilling rapture to the conſcious heart,
How muſt your gen'rous breaſt with tranſport beat,
When you thus deign to viſit this retreat,
This ſpot, in weeping Britain's mournful days,
Scene of your gifts, and witneſs to your praiſe*.
To-night in Charity's neglected name,
We dare once more your kind aſſiſtance claim;
Again to plead her injured cauſe appear,
Again erect her ſacred altar here.

* The preceding lines allude to the different Charities, which have been the object of this Claſſical Theatre.

Long

Long had mankind, by dang'rous error led,
Entomb'd alike the breathleſs and the dead;
Soon as the vital current ceas'd to flow,
The eye to ſparkle, and the cheek to glow,
Deſpairing Art retir'd, nor ſtrove to ſave
The pallid victim from th' untimely grave.
Unconſcious ſhe, that ere the ſpirit flies,
Life's energy awhile ſuſpended lies,
And oft, amid the gloom of Nature's night,
Lurks the faint ſpark of unextinguiſh'd light.
Hail, gen'rous few, who form'd the noble plan
From fell Misfortune's toils to reſcue man,
" Back to its manſion call the fleeting breath,"
And wrench the ſceptre from the hand of Death.
Foil'd by your ſkill, th' aſtoniſh'd ſpectre ſtarts,
And mourns his quiver ſpoil'd of half its darts.
No more the floods his dread command obey,
Robb'd by your art of their accuſtom'd prey.
Tho' from the bloated form each ſenſe is fled,
You raiſe the victim from the oozy bed;
Teach the dimm'd eye its luſtre to reſume,
And bid the flutt'ring pulſe its talk reſume.
In caves, where deep beneath the hollow'd ſoil,
Impriſon'd thouſands urge their ceaſeleſs toil,
When the pent vapour burſts from vaults profound,
And ſpreads its ſuffocating damps around;
Tho', for a while, ſtern Fate's remorſeleſs doom
Condemns the miner to an early tomb;
Bright Science darts her renovating ray,
And wakes to life and joy the ſlumb'ring clay.
When ſtorms ariſe and thunders ſhake the pole,
When high in air the circling billows roll,
Alone, yet fearleſs of the tempeſts roar,
Meek Pity ſtrays along the ſea-beat ſhore:
She ſtops, with liſtening ear, intent to mark
The diſtant ſignal of the found'ring bark.
Sudden ſhe ſhrieks!—a prompt and hardy train,
Launch the ſtrong life-boat on the angry main,
Stretch to each ſinking wretch a guardian hand.
And bear the ſhipwreck'd wanderers ſafe to land.
Complete, illuſtrious Band! your work divine!
Expand its views, and ſpread the vaſt deſign!
Approving millions ſhall applaud your deeds;
'Tis Virtue calls, and Britain's Monarch leads!
And ſince benignant Heav'n bids diſcord ceaſe,
Uniting Nations in the bands of Peace,
May mild Philanthropy extend her ſway,
" Wide as the world, and general as the day!"

POETRY.

THE RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MONREPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(*Continued from page* 368.)

EPISTLE II.

Major P. deſcribes his Reception at the Cottage.

LAST evening I reach'd of my journey the end,
And happy was I to embrace my old friend
A friend much eſteem'd from the days of our youth,
That ſeaſon of innocence, paſtime, and truth.
He ſmiled when he ſaw me, but ſtill I could ſee,
It was not the ſmile that it wonted to be:
I thought that his countenance looked rather ſad,
With little remains of the bloom it once had.
Howe'er I ſaid nothing, determined to know,
Before I ſhould leave him, the cauſe of his woe.
There came in for ſupper, of Punch a large bowl,
Some eggs and broil'd bacon, and half a cold fowl.
I was ſorry to find he did nothing but pick,
And ſcarcely could finiſh the wing of a chick.
His mind appeared abſent whenever he ſpoke,
He reliſhed no news, and he laughed at no joke;
And the ſmile which, half forced, o'er his countenance ſtole,
Betrayed all the ſickneſs that reigned in his ſoul!
At length, after ſupper, I got him half mellow,
And ventured to pump him with, ſpeak, my dear fellow!

Say, where is that *Peace* which you lately
poſſeſ'd ? [your breaſt.
There ſeems a *ſad ſomething* that troubles
Are you ſick ? or in love with ſome hard-
hearted wench, [to quench ?
Who ſcorns the ſoft flame in your boſom
Is it ſhe who, laſt year, put your ſoul in
a pother ? [or other !
You're always attach'd to ſome *goddeſs*
Come! take t'other ſip, and with frankneſs
reveal, [all you feel.
All you think, all you do, all you wiſh,
'Tis friendſhip demands that you tell me
the truth, [of our youth.
A friendſhip that brighten'd the dawn
He turned up his eyes, with a look
moſt ſublime, [rhyme.
And thus he exclaimed, in heroical
" Thou know'ſt, my friend ! from *Na-
ture's* charms confined, [pined ;
I ſhed unnumbered tears, and inly
Thro' the long period of *eleven years*,
I inly pined, and ſhed unnumbered tears !
And much my ſpirit, by its woes op-
preſſ'd,
Panted alone for ſolitude and reſt !
Think, then, my friends, what hopes il-
lumed my ſoul, [pole.
When firſt to *Nature's* charms I lonely
Careleſs of all but *Peace* and *her*, I fled,
Far from mankind, to hide my penſive
head. [around,
Huſh'd was my ſoul ! and, as I gaz'd
Here (I exclaim'd) will ſweet *content* be
found ! [gueſt,
By day, my ever kind and faithful
By night, ſhall lead me to the bed of
Reſt. [race,
Then, like all idiots of the rhyming
I wrote ſome verſes to command the place
At Dura's buſy vale I cock'd my noſe,
And ſtiled this hut *The cottage of Re-
poſe* ! [heart,
With ſmiling eyes, and much exulting
I vowed thro' life to act the Hermit's
part, [toys,
Far from the world and all its childiſh
Its pride unfeeling, and its clamorous
joys, [to ſit,
Here, bleſſed beneath my hawthorn hedge
Far from the loud impertinence of wit.
Then talked of nature, prudence, ſimple
food,
And all the heart-felt joys of ſolitude ;
Talk'd of Content, Philoſophy, and
Quiet,
Whilſt all the paſſions in my ſoul run riot !
Yes ! ſoon, too ſoon ! each flattering
viſion fled, [my head !
And *Life*, and *Taſte* once more diſturb'd
How poorly did I act the Hermit's part !
Wine in my head, and *Women* in my heart !
I ſtrove, but ſtrove alas in vain ! to loſe,
The ſweet idea of *Leaſowia's* views,
Where my loved Shenſtone, with a
magic hand, [land.
Called an Elyſium forth to grace the
Or, pondering on the art-embelliſhed
Stowe, [ſo low ;
I curſed the fate that placed my lot
And oft mine eye Palladio's works would
trace, [place !
Ah fatal contraſt to this mud-built
And oft, whilſt gazing on theſe white-
waſh'd walls, [leſs halls,
Would think of Florence, and her match-
Where ſhe, the maid of more than mortal
frame,
Conſigns the chiſel to eternal fame ;
Where *Taſte*, from all the world a pil-
grim, kneels, [ſhe feels.
Yet wants a tongue to utter what
O lovely works (I ſaid) Italia's pride,
From ſoft *Parthenope* to *Arno's* ſide !
O matchleſs ſtore ! which, ſince its ſecond
birth,
Shines with redoubled luſtre on the earth !
With thoughts like theſe I paſſed my
lonely hours, [bowers !
'Neath ſtunted trees, and unprotecting
Seized with *ennui*, I breathed ten thou-
ſand ſighs, [eyes ;
And rolled around my melancholy
Railed at poor Fancy for a chattering
jade, [maid ;
And ſwore no more to court the Aonian
Reviled the ſpot my muſe had praiſed
before,
And fled diſguſted from my Cottage door !
No more at Dura's vale I cocked my
noſe,
But curſed the fatal *Cottage of Repoſe !*
No more (I cried) vile hut ! that title
bear ! [*Deſpair !*
Henceforth be called *The Cavern of*
Twice have I fled, but at the call of
ſpring, [birds ſing !
Twice have returned—to hear the marſh-

FRIEND.

What ! ſtill in heroics, my friend ! ſtill
the ſame ? [a flame ?
What ! always thy head, or thy heart in
And yet, my good fellow, I don't ſee
much cauſe, [hanging jaws.
For all your pale looks, and your down-
Why trouble your brains about *Florence*
and *Stowe ?* [below ;
Content is the greateſt of bleſſings
And truſt me were *Venus* and *Leaſowes*
your own, [and groan ;
You'd ſtill find ſome reaſon to grumble
And know, by thus vainly lamenting your
lot,
You loſe many comforts attached to a cot.

Your

Your tune is much altered, I find, ſince you penn'd, [friend:
The letter in June laſt, addreſſed to your
Then *Peace* and *Good humour* prevailed in your cot, [with its lot.
And your heart ſeemed at eaſe, and content

HERMIT.

Alas! when I purchaſed this *cottage ſo dear*,
The devil a bit had I ever been here,
Except on a very fine day in the Spring,
Whin the birds ſtreve around who ſweeteſt ſhould ſing. [were ſo green,
The flowers were ſo blooming, the meads
I thought of all vales, 'twas the faireſt I'd ſeen, [pourtray,
What hours of delight did my fancy Inſpired by the ſun-ſhine and muſic of *May!* [grove,
I fancy'd the Muſes would ſteal from the
Attended by Fame, and the Goddeſs of Love, [impart,
Who, ſeated around me at eve, would
New ſtores to my mind, and new joys to my heart. [pow'r,
I fancy'd no gale but the zephyr had
To viſit, at noon-tide, my eglantine bow'r; [would ſhine,
That ſuns, ſtill unclouded, around me
And ſmile on no cottage ſo long as on mine.

FRIEND.

What! liſten to ſoft-tongued, and fair featur'd *Fancy?* [a *Tanzy*.
'Twere better, by half, you had ſwallowed

HERMIT.

Tho' Fancy deceived me at firſt, 'twas not long [my ſong.
Ere ſtubborn old truth made me alter
Stay, ſtay till the morning, my friend, and I'll ſhew thee, [undo me:
The horrible things that have leagued to
'Tis now rather late, and you want ſome repoſe; [woes;
To-morrow I'll tell you the worſt of my
You'll then learn to pity my ſorrowful caſe, [able place.
And curſe, like thy friend, this deteſt-
I bade him good night, and, with no little trouble, [double;
Aſcended the ſtairs with my body bent
And, ere I could lay myſelf down on the bed, [my head.
Againſt the low cieling ten times thump'd
No matter, cried I, 'tis the cottage of wit,
And thoſe who can't ſtand in't——why e'en let 'em ſit.
'Tis time to conclude——the clock has ſtruck one, [was done!
And I think it high time that my letter
To-morrow, my friend, I'll continue my tale, [vale.
And finiſh the ſorrows of John of the

Sturry, near Canterbury,
Wednesday Morning,
Half paſt one o'clock.

(*To be continued.*)

ERRATA. In Line 18, Page 367, Column 2d, for "*dead*," read "*head*."

AN ODE TO CHRISTMAS-DAY.

BY D. STIDOLPH.

MOST mighty Lord! who, ere the worlds were nam'd, [fram'd,
Or ere the pillars of this earth were
Didſt lay that great deſign, and triumph too,
Of man's redemption from our final foe:
In thine eternal councils all the care
Of that ſtupendous buſineſs did appear;
And though the day of its Epiphany
Within thy mind ages concealed lay,
Yet thou wert pleaſed ſome glimpſe of it to ſhew,
In types and prophecies, to men below;
That, that bleſt hour, which ſeem'd to move ſo ſlow [glow;
Thro' former ages, in the eaſt ſhould
And ſhould, though in perſpective ſeen moſt clear, [appear;
In thy good time through all the world
And that (Oh! bleſt be thou!) theſe longing eyes [ſhould riſe,
Should ſee the day when Jacob's ſtar
Long haſt thou, bleſſed Lord, embalm'd my fate, [await;
And ſtill my years thy high beheſts
And when this frame is fraught with Death's alarms,
Receive my parting ſpirit in thy arms;
Diſmiſſed, then I ſhall indeed have ſeen
Thy much-deſir'd ſalvation, that hath been [hope
So long, ſo dearly wiſh'd, the joy, the
Of all my life the end, the aim, the ſcope; [to ſee,
Let this ſight cloſe my eyes; 'tis loſs
Bleſſed Emanuel, any ſight but Thee.

SONNETS ON A PROSPECT OF PEACE.

WRITTEN AT ST. HELEN'S IN THE SUMMER OF 1797 *.

BY DR. TROTTER.

SONNET I.

HUSH'D is the ſullen tempeſt's angry roar, [with rain;
And paſs'd the drooping cloud ſurcharg'd

* Lord Malmeſbury was then in France negociating for peace.

The

The fleecy wave rolls gently to the ſhore,
And clear blue ſkies diſcloſe their ſuns again.
Lo! from yon op'ning ether, all ſerene,
And with thoſe ſmiles ſhe wore in days of yore,
Peace, cherub-like, deſcends to bleſs the plain,
And War and Terror's voice are heard no more
Glad Nature, lately grim with deaths and fears,
And all her pathways ſtrew'd with ſorrow's thorn,
Awakes, emerging from a flood of tears,
And bids new raptures hail the riſing morn:
Her hand's a rod, her brow freſh foliage wears,
This ſoothes the ſtorm, and that the deſart cheers.

SONNET II.

COME then, ſweet Peace! celeſtial offſpring come!
O! give to Britain's Iſle her lov'd repoſe;
And leave to keen remorſe the traitor's doom,
And faction glutting on a nation's woes.
For thee each meek-ey'd virtue ſprings and grows,
Like flowers that only bluſh while ſummer bloom;
Thine is the culture, and for thee they glows,
And ſhun the blaſt, and ſhrink at winter's gloom.
Behold the jocund hours impatient ſtay!
Love leads the dance, and Muſic ſtrikes the lyre;
Love, that ſhall every other care repay,
And Muſic, that ſhall every joy inſpire.
Come then, thou heavenly ſtranger! come away,
And late and long thy olive branch diſplay.

Cawſand Bay, Oct. 5, 1801.

SONNET TO HOME, AFTER A SHORT ABSENCE.

WELCOME, ſweet Home! abode of true delight,
Where freedom reigns, and joy for ever ſmiles!
Where life ſteals on with calm unheeded flight,
Whoſe magic influence every care beguiles!
'Tis here I meet (ah where, alas! but here)
Friendſhip's warm heart that ſpeaks with truth unfeigned.
Genuine affection, confidence ſincere,
And love's chaſte rapture, pure and unreſtrained.
And ſhall ambition ever lure me hence,
Or other pleaſures charm my eaſy heart,
While dear domeſtic peace and innocence,
And virtuous love, theſe hallow'd walls impart? [has ſent,
Ah! no—be mine the bleſſings Heaven
I aſk no more to live and die content.

G. C.

CHELSEA WIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS a lover of elegant *badinage*, I am ſure you will thank me for enabling you to lay the following ſpirited and playful compoſitions before your readers. Who wrote them I am not yet authorized to inform you; but, Sir, works of ſterling merit, you know, require not NAMES to recommend them. Indeed, I am not quite certain, Mr. Editor, that a great part of the *volatile humour*, ſo apparent in the ſecond production, would not *evaporate* in the attempt at *fixation*. At any rate, Sir, I can aſſure you and your numerous readers, that both pieces have occaſioned no little tittering and giggling over our tea-tables: and, in my humble opinion, at leaſt, it were a pity ſuch *original* effuſions, which "deeies repetita placebunt," ſhould be doomed to

"bluſh unſeen,
"And waſte their ſweetneſs on the deſert air."

Yours,
Chelſea. W. A. G.

I.

TO CERTAIN FAIR LADIES OF CHELSEA.

"Quærenda pecunia primùm,
"Virtus poſt nummos."
Hor. Ep. Lib. I. *Ep.* 1.

"Now every man, or rich or poor,
"A fortune aſks, and aſks no more."
Gay, Fab. XII.

TO the words of a friend, CHELSEA damſels, attend; [I've penn'd;
Give ear to theſe lines, which in pity
'Tis honeſt advice:——Ladies, be not too nice,
For young men are now at a much higher price
Than they have been.

Be

Be wiſe, and reſtrain all your ſcornful diſdain! [ſlight you again:
If gallants you ſlight, faith! they'll
Then you'll ſurely run mad, or weep, heavy and ſad, [be had
For there are not ſo many young men to
As there have been.

Perchance you ſuppoſe fine furbelow'd cloaths [roſe,
Will ſerve for a portion: but, under the
If the truth may be ſpoke, this is all a mere joke, [ſincke,
Fond love, without money, will vaniſh like
Let me tell ye.

The plain country clown, although juſt come to town, [gown:—
Deſpiſes ſweet Miſs in her butterfly
No, no, it wont do; there muſt be a few
Bright glittering guineas, a thouſand or two,
Or he'll leave you.

Gallants are grown wiſe, a portion they prize; [eyes!
A fig for the charms of your conquering
"Money, money," they cry, "modern huſbands muſt buy; [high;
"So hold up your purſes, and, laſſes, bid
"Or live ſingle!"

The bachelors they will beg and will pray, [lay.
And then fob you off with provoking de-
Come fortune there muſt; ſo, down with your duſt, [a cruſt
Or, my dears, you'll be happy to jump at
When you get it.

This is all very fine, Mr. Editor; very gay, very bold, and very provoking: but, my dear Sir, be not over ſolicitous for the pretty objects of this Gentleman's raillery. Little PATTY GRISKIN (a fictitious title, as I am told, Sir) has given him a moſt tremendous *Rowland* for his *Oliver*. But I beg pardon for detaining you from the feaſt.

II.

ANSWER TO CERTAIN FINE GENTLEMEN OF CHELSEA.

"Miſer eſt, qui nummis admiratur."

TO the words of a friend, CHELSEA gallants, attend; [I've penn'd;
Give ear to theſe lines, which in friendſhip
'Tis wholeſome advice, which I'll prove in a trice, [your price.
And ſhew that you've much over-rated
I aſſure you.

Now the warfare is o'er, ſome *millions* or *more* *, [as before;
Will return, fighting-ſick, and as poor
And ſome daſhing beaux, *who have ſpoilt their fine clothes*, [repoſe †;
In the ſunſhine of beauty no more ſhall
Become threadbare.

The mean ſordid elf, ſo devoted to ſelf,
Who is loſt to all charms but the centre of pelf ‡;
I am led to ſurmiſe, at laſt will be wiſe,
When, no duſt in his pocket, but all in his eyes,
He's neglected.

The plain country clown will ne'er raiſe a frown; [BECKY the brown;
'Tis for him to drive plough, and court
But, when clowns better taught don't behave as they ought,
They ſhould read theſe queer lines, with queer ſentiments fraught,
Nay, ſhould ſpell them.

For ſuch Cymons as theſe we will ne'er heave a ſigh §; [the eye;
Who mark not the ſenſe that illumines
Whoſe poor *icy* hearts, inſenſibly *cold* ‖,
Are dead to all love, ſave the lucre of gold;
There's no danger.

Then, puppies, attend, 'twill your reaſon amend; [of a friend;
Liſt your eyes and your ears at the voice
'Till the ſuitor we find that's true-loving and kind, [and mind,
Blind alike to the faults of both body
Chelſea. We'll not marry ¶.

* Bravo! "No bones broke, tho' ſorely pepper'd." *Midas*.—P. G.

† Bravo! "*Point d'argent, point de Suiſſes.* Ladies.—W. A. G.

‡ Bravo! A new idea! We have heard much of "the centre of gravity," and of "the centre of attraction;" but who ever heard before of "the centre of pelf?"—W. A. G.

§ A lovely change of metre. But—*aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*; et *non ego paucis offendar maculis*; as old Horace ſays.

‖ True! True! Oh! moſt true! Their hearts are *icy*, therefore *cold*; and not only *cold* but *inſenſibly cold*. "Nonne nunc et violæ?"—W. A. G.

¶ Alas; Alas! Are there no hopes? Yes; for *varium et mutabile ſemper fœmina*. —W. A. G.

SONNET TO RUSTICIUS DELLIUS,

AT HIS COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

WITH way-worn feet, a pilgrim, woe-begone,
Life's upward road I journeyed many a day,
And hymning many a sad, yet soothing lay,
Beguil'd my wandering with the charms of song.
Lonely my heart, and rugged was my way;
Yet often pluck'd I, as I past along,
The wild and simple flow'rs of poesy;
And, as beseem'd the wayward fancy's child,
Entwin'd each random weed that pleas'd mine eye.
Accept the wreath, O Dellius! it is wild,
And rudely garlanded; yet scorn not thou
The humble offering, where the sad rue weaves,
'Mid gayer flow'rs, its intermingled leaves,
And I have twin'd the myrtle for thy brow.

AGRICOLA SNELLIUS.

Nov. 10.

MELANCHOLY.

BY J. H. L. HUNT.

THERE is a charm no joys bestow,
Nor rank nor wealth impart;
'Tis when the tear is stealing slow,
And softly sighs the heart.
Oft have I watch'd the ev'ning sky,
When rose the silver bow;
My bosom heav'd, I knew not why,
And tears began to flow!
O then I thought that Mirth was folly,
Thine was the charm, sweet Melancholy.

Ye hearts of stone, who think no bliss
Can glisten in a tear;
Who think the love that sighs a kiss
Insipid and severe;
Ah! ne'er was turn'd on you, ye cold,
The dew'd and tender eye!
The warmest love that e'er was told
Was breath'd upon a sigh!
Mirth is deceit, and laughter folly!
Bliss waits the sigh of Melancholy!

LINES TO PEACE,

BY MR. THOMAS ADNEY.

PARENT of bliss! whose tranquil eye
O'erlooks Britannia's Isle;
O listen to a nation's cry,
And bless us with a smile!
The quarters of the globe rejoice,
(Enough of dire distress!)
The world's vast people raise their voice
And feel thy pow'r *to bless!*

O, PEACE! Progenitor of Good
Fair emblem of the skies;
Thou stopp'st the flow of human blood,
And dry'st affliction's eyes!

By kindred taught mankind to love
And ev'ry ill assuage;
We heed not lessons from above,
And anger ends in rage!

Ev'n *Savages* thy pow'r adore
And venerate thy shrine,
They, fierce in War, the *Cause* deplore,
And hail the bliss that's thine!

O, PEACE! in BRITAIN ever dwell
And ev'ry mind employ;
So MILLIONS shall thy blessings tell,
And MILLIONS live in joy!

PSALM XLII, V. 14 AND 15, PARAPHRASED.

Why art thou so heavy, O my soul, and why art thou so disquieted within me?
O put thy trust in God: for he is the help of thy countenance.

SUNK is the sunshine of the breast,
The cheerful day, the peaceful rest:
Chill'd is my heart and dim mine eye,
I pant, I tremble, faint and die.
Ah why so heavy, O my soul,
What boding fears thy powers controul?

Through gloomy fields I seem to tread,
Where night her pitchy veil has spread; [tall
Where wood crown'd mountains proudly
Now tott'ring hang, now threat a fall,
Where scowling ghosts stalk mutt'ring low,
And seem to whisper death and woe.

Sink not my soul; thy God is near,
Though all be fearful, dark and drear.
His hand thy steps shall still direct,
His arm thy side shall still protect,
Where dangers press, or labours call,
With him thy guide thou conqu'rest all. [fence,
Fear not: the King of Hosts is thy de-
Faint not: thy guardian is Omnipotence.

HESPER.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(*Continued from Page* 384.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

THE Peers preſent proceeded to St. James's with the following Addreſs to his Majeſty:—

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt ſincere thanks for your gracious condeſcenſion in directing the Preliminary Articles of Peace, which have been ratified by your Majeſty and the French Republic, to be laid before this Houſe.

"We can aſſure your Majeſty, that we have beſtowed on them that ſerious conſideration which the important object they embrace ſo juſtly demand; and we beg leave to expreſs to your Majeſty, with the moſt heartfelt gratitude, the ſatisfaction we derive from this important arrangement, which, while it manifeſts your Majeſty's juſtice and moderation, and the regard and attention to good faith which have governed your Majeſty's conduct towards your Allies, will, we are perſuaded, be productive of important national advantages, and promote the ſubſtantial intereſts of this country."

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

"*My Lords,*

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs.

"The ſatisfaction you expreſs at the foundation which has been laid by the Preliminary Articles, for the Reſtoration of Peace, is highly acceptable to me; and you may reſt aſſured that I ſhall, on my part, uſe my utmoſt endeavours to bring this important tranſaction to a concluſion, in ſuch manner as may moſt effectually tend to promote and ſecure the public intereſts, and the welfare of my people."

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Lord Viſcount Wicklow, one of the Iriſh Repreſentative Peers, was ſworn, and took his ſeat.

An atteſted copy of the proceedings in the eccleſiaſtical courts, relative to the caſe of Hoare's divorce, being duly laid before the Houſe, a Bill was forthwith brought in to divorce George Hoare from Elizabeth his now wife, and read a firſt time.

On Lord Pelham's entering the Houſe, the order of the day for ſummoning their Lordſhips was read.

Lord Pelham obſerved, he ſhould have to apologize to the Houſe for moving to poſtpone the order which was for taking into conſideration the Convention between his Majeſty and the Emperor of Ruſſia to a future day: he would propoſe Friday next, as againſt that time the Ratifications of the Courts of Sweden and Denmark on the occaſion were expected to arrive.

The order of the day was then, on the motion of his Lordſhip, formally diſcharged, and renewed for Friday.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

ARMY OF EGYPT.

Lord Hobart, purſuant to former notice, after commending moſt highly the gallant conduct, exertions, and ſucceſſes of our Army in Egypt, moved the thanks of the Houſe to Lieutenant General Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. and to the Officers and Soldiers under his command.

Lord Nelſon moſt cordially and ardently ſeconded the motion. By the ſignal exertions of the Army and Navy in Egypt, the French ſcheme of eſtabliſhing an Empire in the Eaſt was rendered entirely abortive. So ſanguine had they been, however, in their views, that they had eſtabliſhed there a military ſchool, in which three hundred French boys were to be educated with

three

three hundred native boys, in order to cement the union more closely with the people whom they hoped to subjugate to their perpetual dominion.

Lord Pelham joined in applauding the skill and bravery of our Fleet and Army in Egypt.

The Duke of Clarence praised their conduct with equal warmth.

The Address was carried *nem. dis.*

The thanks were also voted to the Staff Officers and Soldiers.

Lord Hobart then (in place of Earl St. Vincent, who was unhappily prevented from attending through indisposition), moved the Thanks of the House, and with equal applause, to Admiral Lord Keith, for his active exertions, ready and effective co-operations with the Army of Egypt.

Lord Nelson observed, that the successful and indefatigable efforts of the Navy to prevent any succours arriving from France, aided by the skill and gallantry of the Army, had completed the salvation of Egypt.

This motion, like the other, was carried unanimously.

The Thanks of the House were then voted to Rear-Admiral Blanket, Sir John Borlase Warren, and the rest of the Officers employed in the Levant, as also the Non-Commissioned Officers, Seamen, and Marines.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

Three Naturalization Bills were forwarded in their respective stages.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

Ordered, that no reports be received relative to private Petitions after the 19th of March.

Mr. Hely Addington, from the Commons, brought up the Land Tax Bill, as far as relates to Places and Pensions, the Salt Duty, and the Bill for permitting the Sale of new Bread, and some other Bills; which were read a first time.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

The Land and Malt Tax Bills, the Fisheries' Salt Duty and Stale Bread Bills, were severally read a second time.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

The Bills for continuing to his Majesty certain Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry—For granting a Duty on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, and certain Duties on Sugar, Malt, Tobacco, and Snuff—For permitting the use of Salt duty free in preserving of Fish—and for indemnifying Bakers and other Persons who have sold or exposed to sale any Bread which shall not have been baked Twenty-Four Hours, were read a third time, and received the Royal Assent by Commission.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

The Amended Lottery Bill, Molasses Distillery Bill, and two Bills of Naturalization, were received from the Commons. The two former were read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

A new writ was moved for to elect a new Member for the City of Cashel, in the room of Richard Bagwell, Esq. he having entered into holy orders.

The Speaker said, that this appeared to him to be a case which required consideration. The first clause of the Act which passed last Session of Parliament, enacted, "That no person having been ordained to the office of Priest or Deacon should be capable of being elected to serve in Parliament."—Now the case in question certainly did not come within the meaning of that part of the Act, because Mr. Bagwell, at the period of his election, certainly was not in holy orders; but there was a *proviso* at the end of the Act in question, which, in his opinion, would embrace this case. Perhaps, however, as this was a subject of importance, it would be better to postpone the further consideration of it till Monday, and Gentlemen in the mean time might have an opportunity of considering the Act.

Mr. Bragge said, although he had no doubt of its being within the meaning of the Act, yet he had no objection to defer the business. But it might be proper for the House to consider, whether they would take the assertion of another Member as evidence, as they did in the case of the death of a Member.

The Speaker said, the House would take such evidence as it did in similar cases.

The further discussion was, on a motion of Mr. Bragge, deferred until Monday.

A new writ was ordered for Portsmouth,

mouth, in the room of Lord Hugh Seymour, dec.

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

The Speaker reported, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs :—

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs. The ſentiments which you have expreſſed on this occaſion are highly ſatisfactory to me, and cannot fail to be attended with the moſt important effects."

The Reſolutions of the Committee of Supply on the Army Eſtimates were reported by Mr. Bragge, and agreed to. The Secretary at War preſented the Army Eſtimates for three months, which, after ſome trifling converſation reſpecting their being printed, were ordered to be laid on the Table.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Mr. Bragge moved, that no private Petitions be received after the 19th of March.—Ordered.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to conſider of a Motion on the 30th of October laſt, reſpecting the interference of Peers and other Perſons therein named in the Election of Members of that Houſe.—The Reſolution was read, and the Report was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe on Thurſday, and to be printed.

Mr. Vanſittart brought up a Bill for continuing, for a time, the Act of the laſt Seſſion, as far as relates to Diſtilleries of a certain ſort, and to the Importation of Starch, &c. which was read a firſt time.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

An account of the diſburſements of the London Dock Company was laid on the Table.

The Bill for continuing the Act of laſt Seſſion, to allow Salt to be imported, duty free, for the Fiſheries, the Starch, and Spirit Bills, were ſeverally read a ſecond time.

Colonel Gaſcoigne aſked, whether it was intended to permit the Act which prohibits the Diſtillation of Spirits from Wheat to expire on the 1ſt of January?

Mr. Vanſittart obſerved, that the Hon. Gentleman muſt be well aware that the Act would expire of courſe on the 1ſt of January next. Government had given every conſideration to the ſubject; and though nothing had been abſolutely determined on, he believed it would not be found neceſſary to continue the prohibition longer. After an abundant harveſt, if the diſtilleries were to be permitted to open at all, they might as well be permitted to commence their operations on the 1ſt of January as at any other period.

The Houſe reſolved into a Committee of Supply, in which the following ſums were voted, viz.

210,604l. for the Ordinary Eſtabliſhment of the Navy, for three lunar months, from the 1ſt of January 1802.

232,633l. for the Extraordinaries of the Navy for the ſame time.

360,000l. for the Tranſport Service, and for Priſoners of War in Health, during the ſame time.

28,000l. for Sick Priſoners of War for the ſame time.

The Houſe being reſumed, the Report was ordered to-morrow.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the continuance of the late Acts, impoſing additional Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, Perry, and the Duty of Fourpence in the Pound on Penſions, &c. to the 25th of March 1803.

Sir W. Pulteney roſe to put off his Motion relative to India Papers. He underſtood, that the parties were diſpoſed to ſettle the matter in diſpute without the interference of Parliament. On this account only he ſhould for a time delay his motion.

Lord Sheffield moved, that there be laid before the Houſe an account of the Grain, Meal, and Rice, exported from Great Britain, from the 1ſt January 1801 to the 10th of October laſt, diſtinguiſhing the different counties and ports from which the exportations had been made.

Alſo, an account of the Grain, Meal, and Rice, imported into Great Britain during the ſame time, diſtinguiſhing as above.

And an account of the Grain, Meal, Rice, and Malt, exported and imported into Ireland, from the 25th of March 1790, as far as the ſame can be made up.

Theſe Motions were agreed to.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe to move Addreſſes of Thanks ſimilar to thoſe agreed to in the Houſe of Lords. (See page 449.)—Speaking of the ſucceſſes in Egypt, he obſerved,

that the Britiſh Army had crowned itſelf with glory, and had added a renown to this country which would be recorded on the page of hiſtory to the remoteſt period of time. The ſword was now happily ſheathed, and he hoped to God it would be ſheathed for ever; but if, contrary to his expectation, it ſhould again be drawn from the ſcabbard, the recollection of the great and brilliant exploits that had been achieved in Egypt, would give additional energy and vigour to thoſe forces who ſhould again have to fight our battles.

Mr. Jones ſaid, he moſt heartily concurred in the late Addreſs, as well as in all the late acts of *conciliation* (as he muſt call them) on the part of the preſent Miniſters; and he hoped that, in addition to the other beneficial meaſures they had lately adopted, they would aboliſh that moſt odious tax, the *Income Tax*.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

After a variety of buſineſs in courſe, and converſations on different ſubjects, Lord Hawkeſbury moved the order of the day for the Houſe to take into conſideration the Convention ſigned between his Majeſty of Great Britain and the Emperor of Ruſſia; and the ſame being read,

Lord Francis Oſborne moved the Addreſs to his Majeſty, and

Mr. Ryder ſeconded the Motion.

Mr. Grey offered a variety of obſervations, and was followed by

Lord Temple, who was hoſtile to the conduct of Miniſters in regard to the Treaty.

Lord Hawkeſbury replied.

Dr. Lawrence was diſſatisfied with the Treaty.

Mr. Sturgeſs and Mr. Newbolt were both in favour of it.

Mr. Erſkine likewiſe expreſſed his approbation of the Treaty, as did Sir William Scott, brother of the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Tierney. The latter Gentleman ſaid, that he was one of thoſe who *had* regarded the ſituation and reſources of this country in a gloomy point of view. He now ſaw a gleam of hope appearing above the dark horizon. Whilſt the preſent Miniſters acted therefore with wiſdom and prudence, they ſhould be ſure of his firm, cordial, and decided ſupport.

The queſtion being then called for, it was carried without a diviſion, and the Addreſs ordered to be prepared.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

Mr. N. Vanſittart brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, which was read and agreed to.

The Secretary at War moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Puniſhment of Mutiny and Deſertion.—Granted.

The Fiſhery Salt Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Tierney called the attention of the Houſe to an Act of laſt Seſſion, whereby bakers were prohibited from ſelling bread that had not been baked twenty-four hours. In conſequence of the productiveneſs of the late harveſt, that Act was, he ſaid, now rendered unneceſſary. It was true, the Act had but a fortnight to run, but penalties had been incurred under it to a conſiderable amount, the levying of which would be a great hardſhip upon many very induſtrious perſons, and certainly was not called for by circumſtances at the preſent moment. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of laſt Seſſion for prohibiting the ſale of bread that had not been baked twenty four hours, and for indemnifying bakers and other perſons from all penalties incurred by them in conſequence of ſelling or expoſing to ſale ſuch bread.

The Secretary at War thought the indemnity ſhould only take place from the time of bringing in the Bill.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, that would be a proper ſubject for conſideration when the Bill was in a Committee.—Leave given.

MONDAY, NOV. 16.

Mr. Tierney brought in a Bill for regulating the Stale Bread Act; read a firſt and ſecond time.

Mr. Vanſittart called the attention of the Houſe to the Lottery Acts. The benefits ariſing from the prizes are ſpecified in two different parts of the Act; but in one part it had been omitted to enumerate the prizes to which the firſt and laſt drawn tickets would be entitled. Thus theſe two parts were inconſiſtent with each other. He therefore moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the ſaid Act.—Ordered.

The Houſe in a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Addington ſtated, that the Houſe having determined to continue, for three months longer, the naval and military eſtabliſhment of laſt year, or rather

ther to provide for the poſſible continuance of that eſtabliſhment, it became neceſſary to aſcertain the Ways and Means by which this intention was to be fulfilled. The Houſe would recollect the amount of the eſtimates already voted; for the Army above two millions, for the Navy three millions and a half, which with the advance eſtabliſhment, viz. 400,000l. for Great Britain, and 75,000l. for Ireland, would make a total of 7,000,000l. The Ways and Means by which he propoſed to meet this expenditure were the produce of the land and malt tax, and a new iſſue of Exchequer Bills, to make up the deficiency, as the ſum required would altogether amount to 8,500,000l. He then went into a very long financial detail, and explained the bargain which had been concluded with the Committee of the Holders of outſtanding Exchequer Bills, which he propoſed to fund. Having deſcribed the contract, he concluded by moving the uſual reſolution.

Mr. Dent ſtated ſeveral objections to the bargain. He thought it very unreaſonable that the Bank ſhould be paid for the bills it holds in ſpecie. The Bank ſhould fund their bills in the ſame manner as other holders. This was the moſt prominent of the Hon. Gentleman's objections, on which he dwelt at conſiderable length.

Mr. Addington, in reply, defended the Bank very warmly.

Mr. Tierney ſpoke highly in favour of the plan ſubmitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Dent made ſome further remarks; and Mr. Addington ſpoke in explanation. — The Reſolution was then agreed to.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

Sir F. Burdett poſtponed until Thurſday his motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the late Adminiſtration. He wiſhed that, as a matter of compliment, he could wave it altogether, but his duty to the country would not allow him.

Mr. Vanſittart brought up a Bill for correcting a miſtake in the Lottery Act. —Read a firſt time.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Reports of the Bills continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, and additional Duties upon Penſions, Sugar, Salt, Tobacco, and Snuff. The Reports were read and agreed to.

Mr. Bragge alſo brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.—The Report was read and agreed to, and Bills ordered.

Upon motion of Mr. Tierney, the Houſe went into a Committee on the Bill repealing the Act prohibiting Bakers from ſelling Bread until Twenty-Four Hours after it was baked. The Reſolutions were agreed to, and the Report received.

The Houſe then went into a Committee upon the Report of the Committee on the Interference of Peers in Elections.—The Report was agreed to, brought up, and the farther conſideration appointed to take place upon this day ſe'nnight.

Sir W. Pulteney informed the Houſe, that to-morrow ſe'nnight he ſhould bring forward his motion on Eaſt India Affairs, unleſs ſome adjuſtment took place between this and that time.

Mr. Addington ſaid, that progreſs towards an adjuſtment had been made, which he hoped would anticipate the motion of the Hon. Baronet.

Sir W. Pulteney ſaid, until that was the caſe, he meant an adjuſtment taking place, he thought it his duty to bring forward his motion.

Mr. Tierney wiſhed to know, whether the Hon. Baronet meant a general inquiry into the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, or only reſpecting a particular object?

No anſwer was returned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

Sir Francis Burdett poſtponed his motion, intended for to-morrow, until that day ſe'nnight, on account of the extreme inconvenience which an attendance to-morrow would be to ſome of his friends.

The Houſe in a Committee, Mr. Corry in the Chair, it was reſolved, that a ſum not exceeding 69,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, for the maintenance of the ſuffering Clergy and Laity of France, and American Loyaliſts; and alſo 35,000l. for Secret Service, and 8,000l. for the Maintenance of Convicts at home; all of which were agreed to, after a few words from Mr. Robſon, who inquiring how long thoſe ſums were voted for, was anſwered by Mr. Vanſittart, till the 25th of March next.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

Mr. Newbold moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Magiſtrates to relieve, in certain caſes, Overſeers from the penalties attaching upon them by the Act of William and Mary, for granting

granting relief to perſons not ſtrictly intitled as Pariſh Poor.

Sir W. Elford hoped the Bill would be ſo modified as to remove the objection which he foreſaw was likely to ariſe to it. He ſhould not oppoſe it in its firſt reading, but in the Committee he ſhould propoſe that the alteration which the Hon. Gentleman ſeemed diſpoſed to render permanent, ſhould be only temporary. Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The Lottery Amended Bill was committed.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

Mr. Corry brought up the Report of the Lottery Amended Bill. The Amendments, in form of Reſolutions, were read and agreed to.

Mr. Banks moved, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions that there be laid before the Houſe a copy of the Treaty concluded between his Majeſty and the Sublime Porte in the month of January 1799, which was agreed to.

Mr. Corry alſo brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Addington ſaid, that upon the ſecond Reſolution, that of 35,000l. for Secret Service Money, he meant to propoſe an amendment. This ſum was founded upon the ſtatements of laſt year, but he did not think that, in the preſent ſituation of the country, ſuch a ſum as 140,000l. was neceſſary for this branch of the public ſervice. He thought that as 50,000l. would be perfectly adequate for every purpoſe, that a vote for 12,500l. being only for three months from January next, ſhould, as part of that 50,000l. be granted. The amendment was adopted, and the reſolutions in the Report agreed to.

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

Mr. Sturgeſs brought up a Bill for relieving Overſeers from Penalties to which they are liable, in giving parochial Aid to Perſons who do not wear Badges. Read a firſt time. On the motion for the ſecond reading,

Sir William Elford mentioned, that he had made ſome remarks on the Bill when it had been firſt propoſed. The more he conſidered the ſubject, the more he was convinced of the impropriety of the power intended to be given to Magiſtrates. He had no doubt of Juſtices of the Peace exerciſing the right that might be given them by this Bill, with fairneſs and impartiality; but he did not wiſh to ſee ſo odious a taſk impoſed upon them as that of determining who ſhould and who ſhould not wear badges. There were two claſſes of paupers, but they were not properly diſtinguiſhed. He had no objection to a proper diſtinction, and the Bill might be amended ſo as to produce that effect. Paupers entirely ſupported by a pariſh, ought, in his opinion, to wear a badge, whereas thoſe who only applied for a temporary relief ought to be excuſed. If the Bill could be ſo framed as to make this diſtinction it ſhould have his ſupport; but in general he deprecated any alteration of a ſyſtem of laws ſo ancient and ſo wiſely eſtabliſhed as the Poor Laws, without the moſt mature and deliberate caution.

Mr. Sturgeſs ſaid, that the diſtinction pointed out by the Hon. Baronet appeared to him altogether impracticable. He never heard of any perſons aſking for permanent aids: all who applied for parochial relief, ſolicited, at firſt, only temporary aſſiſtance. Beſides, the Hon. Baronet ought to conſider the circumſtances in which the country had been placed. Many people had lately been compelled to apply for parochial relief, becauſe the earnings of their induſtry had been unable to ſupport them. To compel ſuch perſons to wear badges was rendering their unfortunate ſituation ſtill more diſtreſſing. In the part of the country he had the honour to repreſent, the badge had been almoſt entirely laid aſide. He truſted that the Houſe would permit the ſecond reading of the Bill, and when it came before the Committee, he had no doubt but every objection that could be urged againſt it would be removed.

Mr. M. A. Taylor and Mr. Sibthorpe ſpoke each in favour of the Bill, which was then ordered to be read a ſecond time on Wedneſday.

The Houſe next went into a Committee of Supply, in which ſeveral ſums paid to different perſons out of the Civil Liſt, and not made good by Parliament, were voted.

Mr. Addington then ſaid, that theſe Reſolutions were for the purpoſe of making good the ſeveral ſums paid out of the Civil Liſt. He then took a general view of its ſtate, the claſſes into which its expences are diſtributed, and ſhewed that the greateſt and moſt rigid œconomy had been uſed in its management and application. He believed, that

that his Majeſty's colonial property would be ſufficient to remove every difficulty; that he expected ſoon to have the honour of making a communication from his Majeſty to the Houſe upon the ſubject of theſe difficulties; he ſhould then move for a Committee to conſider of the ſtate of the Civil Liſt. He ſhould ſay no more until he received the Royal command; but he was ſenſible that the Houſe would conſider it as a duty impoſed by the Conſtitution to ſupport the ſplendor and dignity of the Throne, and which the honour and intereſt of the country alſo demanded. The report of the Committee to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Vanſittart ſignified his intention to propoſe a reduction of the duty on ſpirits made from molaſſes and ſugar, in order to bring that article nearly on a level with ſpirits made from corn. He meant the duty to be 13½d. per gallon of waſh or wort. He then moved, that a Committee be appointed to take into conſideration to-morrow the duties payable on wort and waſh made in extracting ſpirits from molaſſes and ſugar for home conſumption.—Ordered.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

Lord Hawkeſbury reported, that his Majeſty had been waited on with the Addreſs of the Houſe, for a copy of the Treaty with the Sublime Porte, and that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to order the ſame to be laid before the Houſe.—This paper was very ſoon after brought up and laid on the Table.

Mr. Corry moved, "That the various eſtimates ordered on the 3d of November, for three months, be, ſo far as they relate to Ireland, prepared and preſented to the Houſe, as they uſed to be prepared and preſented to the Houſe of Commons of Ireland."—Agreed to.

Mr. Vanſittart brought up a report from the Committee of Expiring Laws. The reſolution propoſed the renewal of ſeveral Acts paſſed laſt Seſſion, for prohibiting the exportation, and allowing the importation of corn and proviſions, both in Great Britain and Ireland.

A Bill was ordered to be brought in agreeably to the Reſolution in the Report.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was received and agreed to.

The Houſe then went into a Committee, to conſider the Act of the 39th of the King, permitting the importation of naval ſtores until Auguſt 1802. A Reſolution for repealing the ſaid Act was agreed to. The Report was received, and leave given to bring in a Bill in terms of the Reſolution.

The Houſe went into a Committee to conſider of the duties payable on ſpirits made from ſugar and molaſſes.

Mr. Vanſittart wiſhed to call the attention of the Houſe to the beſt means of regulating the duties on ſpirits made from corn, and from ſugar and molaſſes. The duty on the former was 11½d. per gallon on wort or waſh. When the price of corn was conſidered, he believed it would be found that a duty of 13½d. on the waſh made from molaſſes would produce the deſired effect. The ſtate of the country with regard to its produce of grain was not to be overlooked on the preſent occaſion. The late barley harveſt had been very abundant; yet as there had been a failure for the two preceding years, it would, perhaps, be improvident to encourage too great a conſumption of the laſt crop. In this view the meaſure he had to propoſe would be highly beneficial, as it would tend to ſubſtitute another article for grain in the diſtillation of ſpirits. He muſt, however, obſerve, that the quantity of barley uſed in diſtillation was much leſs than had been generally imagined—on no ſubject had greater errors prevailed than on this. From the inveſtigations that had taken place, it appeared, that not more than 300,000 quarters of barley had ever been conſumed in one year by the diſtilleries. The average crop of barley was generally about 5,000,000 of quarters. The conſumption, therefore, was not equal to one twentieth of the produce of the country. He concluded by moving a reſolution, that it was expedient to reduce the duty on waſh or wort made from molaſſes or ſugar to 13½d. per gallon after the 1ſt of January 1802.

Mr. Dent noticed the bad conſequences that had ariſen from the opinion that the diſtilleries were to open. Corn had already riſen in the North, and a farther riſe might be expected. He admitted, the opinions which prevailed reſpecting the conſumption of barley were founded on prejudice, but that prejudice had very ſerious effects. Miniſters had the means of obtaining every information, and he did not doubt that they would do every thing to prevent the country from ſuffering either

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from miſtaken prejudices, or the monopolizing practices of intereſted perſons, who availed themſelves of thoſe prejudices.

Mr. Addington obſerved, that miſtaken ideas and prejudices influenced greatly the price of proviſions; but it was for the Legiſlature to conſider how far it was prudent for them to legiſlate on theſe prejudices. Some attention was always due to the prejudices of the people, on whatever errors they might be founded. The prejudices on the diſtillery had been very erroneous. His Hon. Friend had ſhewn, that the quantity of barley uſed in diſtillation did not exceed a twentieth part of the produce of the country. There was alſo every reaſon to expect large importations of corn; the country therefore would not have to rely upon its own produce only. He had obſerved, that upon ſome occaſions an opinion ſeemed to prevail, that wheat was uſed in diſtillation: this was not the fact, there were very ſevere penalties againſt it, and he believed no ſpirits were ever made from it.

The Reſolution was then agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

The Secretary at War roſe, in conſequence of the notice he had given yeſterday, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to do away certain doubts upon the enſuing ballot for the militia. He ſtated, that it would be recollected, that the total number of militia for England and Wales was 76,596. Of this number about 19,000 had entered into the regulars; and in this number he included thoſe of the ſupplementary militia, which had been called out in 1799. The different counties, however, were bound to make up the deficiencies occaſioned by thoſe who had entered into the regulars, unleſs certificates of their enliſtment were produced. By the Act paſſed in June 1799, the country would be obliged to furniſh as many men as thoſe who had gone into the line; and as this would certainly be attended with conſiderable difficulty, he ſhould propoſe, only as a temporary meaſure, that the counties ſhould furniſh two-fifths of the number: and to this he hoped there would be no objection. He then moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to regulate, for a time to be limited, the number of Militiamen for the ſeveral Counties, Ridings, and Places, in England and Wales.

Sir William Elford wiſhed that the Hon. Secretary would ſtate ſome ſcale more preciſe than that which he had mentioned; and

Lord Temple requeſted information to what period the Hon. Gentleman meant to extend what he called only a temporary meaſure.

The Secretary at War explained, that he meant only two fifths of the quota originally furniſhed; and in anſwer to the queſtion of the Noble Lord, that the extent of the period of the ſervices of the militia muſt be regulated entirely by circumſtances, probably ſix months, probably more, probably leſs.—Leave was given.

Mr. Newbold moved the ſecond reading of the Bill for relieving Overſeers from penalties to which they are liable in giving parochial relief to paupers who do not wear badges.

Sir W. Elford repeated his former objections to the Bill.

Mr. Newbold defended the Bill, upon the ground of protection being neceſſary to Overſeers, who otherwiſe could not diſcharge their duty, were they to be ſubjected to the penalties impoſed by the Act of William and Mary.

Mr. Berkley wiſhed that the Poor Laws in general were before a Committee. In many inſtances the Poor were very arrogant, and the Overſeers very indolent. A ſhort debate aroſe upon the queſtion, and the Bill was read a ſecond time.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

Sir W. Pulteney prefaced his motion, relative to the trade between this country and the Eaſt Indies, with entering into a comprehenſive hiſtorical retroſpect of the original riſe and eſtabliſhment of the Eaſt India Company. The cauſe of that inſtitution was twofold. In the firſt place, it was the object of Government to get an ample loan, in compenſation for the excluſive monopoly granted to the Company. Secondly, that excluſive charter was granted for this reaſon, becauſe the trade with India, from the great diſtance of the latter country, could not poſſibly be carried on by individuals, but required a confederated capital. In the reign of Queen Anne, a larger ſum of money was raiſed by the erection of another Company. Theſe two

Companies were afterwards united and conſolidated into one, under the title of the United Company of Merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies. At the time the encroachment of foreign Companies conſtituted the principal object of the jealouſy of the Britiſh traders, the ſpeculation went on proſperouſly, and was eminently lucrative. But when they departed from their ſimple character of merchants, and acquired territorial poſſeſſions, they became ſubject to conſiderable loſſes. So great was the falling off, that the rupee, which was worth upwards of 2s. did not fetch more than 1s. 3d. Things continuing in this adverſe train, a Bill, was, in 1782, brought into Parliament, the effect of which went to take the trade out of the Company's hands altogether. It is true that this Bill did not eventually paſs, being thrown out in the Lords, after it had gone through the Commons, and been read twice in the Upper Houſe. But though the Bill was loſt, the neceſſity of ſome ſyſtem of regulation was univerſally felt and acknowledged. Under this impreſſion, Parliament applied to a milder mode of correction, by the eſtabliſhment of the Board of Controul. In this ſtate the buſineſs continued till the year 1793, when the queſtion of the renewal of the Company's charter came on. Particular attention was, on this occaſion, devoted to the conſideration of the Free Trade, and many clauſes were introduced into the Bill relating to that ſubject. On this point he could not refrain from obſerving, that all the different Governors who had been appointed to the command in the Eaſt Indies, had, without a ſingle exception, given their opinions in favour of the principle of granting greater facilities to the Free Trade, which they conſidered as eſſential to the very primary intereſts of the Company. The Directors of the Company, on the contrary, had always ſet their faces againſt the propoſition, notwithſtanding the declared ſentiments of their Officers, refuſing to facilitate the free trade, except in ſuch a way as rendered it impoſſible for the Engliſh trader to enter into a fair competition with foreigners. Acting on the ſame principle which all his predeceſſors in the Government of India had avowed, Lord Welleſley, in the year 1798, granted a greater latitude of permiſſion to the Free Trade. The Directors of the Company, however, though they had not been able to ſubſtantiate any proof of diſadvantage which had accrued from the ſyſtem, wrote againſt it very forcibly to Lord Welleſley; in conſequence of which, his Lordſhip, in 1799, was more tenacious of granting facilities to the Free Trade. In the following year, 1800, Lord Welleſley found himſelf, however, under the neceſſity of again reſorting to his former principle, which produced ſtrong remonſtrances againſt the meaſure, on the part of the Directors, who perſiſted in their ſyſtem of hampering the native trader, to the emolument of foreign ſpeculators. On theſe grounds, he felt it his duty to bring the buſineſs fully and directly before Parliament. The Houſe would have the goodneſs to recollect, that the trade to India was divided into two branches—the trade to China; and that to India, as it was called; the latter embracing Bengal, Calcutta, and the reſt of the ſettlements. The joint produce of theſe two branches amounted, in the year 1800, to 7,000,000l. ſterling: of theſe, 4,000,000l. ſterling were re-exported. The proportion of the free trade was nearly three millions and a half ſterling. The trade carried on by foreigners amounted to conſiderably more than one million five hundred pounds ſterling. To what extent the trade might be carried and improved, it was impoſſible to ſay. In the ſingle article of indigo, which had not been cultivated many years, an addition of no leſs than one million ſterling was made to annual produce. Hence the Houſe would be able to form ſome eſtimate of what might be done, if due facilities were afforded to enterprize. All that he contended for, all that he required of the Company and of the Houſe, was, that the ſame privileges ſhould be accorded to the free trade of this country which were allowed to foreigners. But fair and equitable as this demand muſt appear to every candid and impartial judge, it was peremptorily refuſed by the Directors. Nay, they even granted privileges to foreigners which they denied *in toto* to their own countrymen. Foreigners were allowed to deal, not only in certain articles, but in the Company's goods in general. The effects of ſuch a ſyſtem could not fail to prove ruinous to the intereſts of this country,

country, by enabling foreigners to underſell us in the European markets. In the year 1793, the ſale of Eaſt India goods at L'Orient amounted to no leſs a ſum than 1,300,000l. ſterling. This was the produce of the trade with France alone. But it ſhould be remembered, that Denmark, America, and Liſbon, had likewiſe embarked in this concern. It was not his wiſh to exclude foreigners from the Eaſt Indies; but not to ſacrifice the intereſts of our country to theirs—not to cramp and fetter the Britiſh trader in compliment to foreign dealers. Perhaps ſome Gentlemen might feel inclined to attach conſiderable weight to the declared and unanimous ſuffrage of the Court of Directors, in oppoſition to the encouragement of the free trade. But as a counterpoiſe, a more than equivalent to their authority, he had the opinion of a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Henry Dundas), who had devoted particular attention to this important ſubject, and who was decidedly in favour of the free trade. He had the authority of all the Governors who had managed the Company's affairs in India, and who ſurely muſt be allowed to poſſeſs the means of judging of the ſubject. Further, in order to ſhew on what ground the Directors ſtood, it might be proper to offer a few remarks on the mode of their election. The original qualification for a Director was 500l. This had ſubſequently been raiſed to 1000l. Another change was effected by limiting the election, which was originally annual, to every four years. This he conſidered as the grand and generating cauſe of moſt of the evils which had enſued. The Directors were now no longer the repreſentatives of the Proprietors, but a ſelf-appointed, ſelf-elected body. Six went out annually by rotation, and came again as regularly into office, when their period of rotation returned. Only one inſtance did he know of a Director being choſen, whoſe name was not on the Houſe Liſt. By this means the Conſtitution of the Company was totally changed and ſubverted. The direction of the Company was a complete ariſtocracy. And the experience of ages emboldened him to affirm, that of all poſſible Governments, not excepting even the horrors of a wild democracy, ariſtocracy was the moſt tyrannical and dangerous. It was, indeed, no wonder that the Directors ſhould ſucceed in eſtabliſhing this ſyſtem of ariſtocratical dominion, when it was conſidered what immenſe patronage they enjoyed. The whole liſt of appointments abroad; the purchaſe of goods for the foreign market; the choice of merchants; the appointment of ſhips; all theſe opportunities of influence centred among themſelves. This was, in truth, the real cauſe and motive of the objection ſtarted by the Directors to a more beneficial improvement of the trade. They were unwilling to weaken their own power and influence by admitting a competitorſhip. This appeared to be the caſe by their own confeſſion. The Hon. Baronet then entered into a comprehenſive analyſis of a publication by one of the Directors, on the momentous ſubject, the chief and leading points of which he argued with great perſpicuity; and after again preſſing on the conſideration of the Houſe the vaſt magnitude of the diſcuſſion, and the neceſſity there was of granting facilities to our country, in preference to foreigners, concluded his ſpeech with moving for the appointment of a Committee to take into conſideration the papers laid before the Houſe laſt Seſſions, relative to the proceedings of the Eaſt India Company with reſpect to the trade with India; and to report the ſame to the Houſe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began by admitting the great importance of the preſent queſtion. It was, in fact, he obſerved, of ſo much importance, that it ſhould not have been brought into agitation, unleſs under circumſtances of extreme neceſſity. He ſhould not, however, enter into the circumſtances of the caſe previous to the arrangement of 1793, between the Public and the Eaſt India Company. The Act of that date had wiſely provided, that a certain quantity of tonnage ſhould be allowed to the private trade, as conducing equally to the encouragement of Britiſh manufactures, and to the conſumption of our Eaſt India produce. If the Directors had not given to private trade all the facilities required by that Act, and of courſe expected by its framers, he ſhould not have looked upon the preſent motion as a new meaſure, but rather as a ſupplement to that Act. There was, however, no immediate iſſue before the Houſe, on which it was called upon peremptorily to decide. The Governor

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and the Directors, the Marquis Wellesley, and the late President of the Board of Controul, had all agreed that something was necessary to be done in this case. They had wisely viewed the contending parties as looking to extreme points, and they had properly adopted a medium between these two extremes. It would be of infinite mischief, in his opinion, if the private trade were to be encouraged beyond a certain extent. It would be still more mischievous if a rivalry were to be established between the English and the India shipping, and if the latter were, on all occasions, to be sent home full freighted with the private trade. A most material difference, Mr. Addington said, had taken place since this question was first brought forward. It was first produced in time of war; it was now happily to be discussed in a time of peace. The complexion of the case was therefore so far different that no disadvantage could arise from delay. There were now nearly three years left for the experiment agreed upon between the Marquis of Wellesley and the Board of Controul, by which every possible advantage was to be given to private trade, remaining, as in his opinion it should be, under the direction of the East India Company. It was the aim of his predecessors, and, without any prejudice as to their intentions, it must ever be his wish, that London should be not only the emporium of India trade, but the sole and exclusive mart of India produce. He should not enter into any comparison between Lascars and British seamen, as the latter would ever maintain their ascendancy, and the former were to be considered as merely supplementary. Neither was it his wish to enter into the question of colonization, though there was doubtless some danger from what had happened in another quarter. The cases of America and India were, in his opinion, widely different. The capitalists of the latter had no other wish than to settle in their mother country. There was therefore, merely a ground of caution with which it was not necessary, in his judgment, at the present season, to occupy the House. He was of opinion, that the Act of 1793, with the recent arrangements, was fully sufficient for every purpose. There was no pressing exigency for the interference of the House. He, therefore, though approving of the motion in many points of view, must meet it in an indirect way, which he did by moving the previous question.

Mr. Johnston (the nephew of Sir W. Pulteney) followed up and maintained the arguments of his Hon. Relative. He alluded to the arrangements which had been made for the term of three years. [Mr. Addington said across the table, "for two seasons, amounting nearly to three years."] Mr. Johnston continued. The plans, he said, which had been made abroad and at home by no means met with his approbation. The receipts from India by private channels did not consist wholly of the remittances of individuals. There was to be included the loans of the Company, of which two millions out of ten only were taken by the natives. The balance in favour of India, he contended, was now nearly five millions sterling. Surely some proper mode should be devised for the remittance of these large sums. If India-built ships were not admitted into the port of London, they would find their way to Antwerp and L'Orient, to the immense benefit of foreigners, and their trade would be carried on even more advantageously than under British colours. He desired to know what was to be done to prevent this mischief after these two years of experiment had expired?

Mr. Addington begged leave to answer, that what was to be done at the end of two years must rest with the discretion of the Government and of the East India Directors, who must, of course, feel it necessary to come to some permanent arrangement. With respect to the indulgences granted by the latter, he must say, that they appeared to him to be very ample indeed. They had agreed to extend the import tonnage from *three* to *five* thousand tons, provided that this was done under their immediate direction. This had for its obvious tendency both the public and private advantage. It was stated in the paper which he held in his hand, that these ships thus employed should not be detained for any political purpose, unless they were laden with piece goods or with saltpetre—that the Company was inclined to make up their cargoes with rough goods at the usual rate of three per cent.—and also that these ships might be relet for the purpose of exportation.

Mr. Johnston said, that this explanation, if previously given, would have

cut ſhort much of the debate. The ſingle queſtion now was, whether the Eaſt India Company ſhould have the ſole ſuperintendance for the purpoſe of trammelling and hampering the private trade. He ſaid, that if this were the caſe, the India-built ſhips muſt be forced to trade under neutral or foreign flags. He was moſt decidedly for the Motion of Enquiry.

Mr. Wallace took a very wide view of the caſe. He thought there was no ground for the propoſed inquiry. It was for the Company to regulate both their public and private trade; and this they had a right to do, not on political, but on commercial grounds. The queſtion, as it now ſtood, was between public faith and political expediency. The plan which was now to be adopted for two years, would redound, in his opinion, to the credit and advantage of the Company. Thoſe who oppoſed it ſeemed to him to have ſome ulterior advantages in view, which, perhaps, would be better decided upon when they were brought fairly before the public. The excluſive monopoly of the Company he could not conſider in any preſent point of view, but as highly advantageous to the country at large.

Sir Francis Baring ſaid, that the queſtion appeared to him to be, whether India or Great Britain was to be the Mother Country? The conteſt was formerly, whether the Merchants of England and Ireland were not to be entitled to a free and full ſhare of this commerce. The warfare was now of a different ſort. A ſet of men, who had made their fortunes under the auſpices of the Eaſt India Company, now came forward to ſay, that if the trade was not in ſome degree opened to them, they would remove their capitals elſewhere. He made no doubt but that it might in ſome places be carried on more cheap; but this, in his judgment, was a reaſon the more for keeping the monopoly as ſtrict as poſſible. He was of opinion, that the Marquis of Welleſley had exceeded his powers from the moment that he lent an ear to the advocates for private trade. He was much againſt the trade carried on by ſingle ſhips, which frequently foreſtalled the fair commerce of the Company, and occaſioned the home produce to be returned, which would otherwiſe have been laid out in profitable inveſtments. He had no objection whatever to private trade, if properly carried on under the protection and ſuperintendance of the Company. But if theſe claims were acceded to, it would be ſimilar to the conflict of the two companies under the reign of Queen Anne, which was found to be ruinous to both. Under all the circumſtances, he did not look on this as the proper moment for ſuch an enquiry.

Mr. Metcalf very ably followed on the ſame ſide. He remarked, that there had been, during the late war, no leſs a tonnage than 50,000 tons, all deſtined for foreign ſettlements, on ſome of which it was known that we at that very moment meditated a deſcent. The parties who made this application were, in his opinion, never to be ſatisfied. They would in all appearance be diſcontented with any thing ſhort of the meaſure of opening the trade altogether. It was ſurely fair in policy and in prudence to give to the Company the full and excluſive benefit of its charter. If this were to be violated, and if from any motive of policy, however found it might appear, the Company were to be deprived of their territorial rights, then, in his opinion, the ſun of India was ſet for ever! On the meaſure now before the Houſe, and its conſequences, he ſhould only obſerve, that the Hon. Baronet who brought it forward was ſo alarmed at the ſlight probability of its ſucceſs, that he actually ſold out 20,000l. Eaſt India ſtock on the very day before he brought forward his motion.

Mr. W. Dundas did not ſee any thing in the preſent motion hoſtile to the real intereſts of the Company. He did not think it wrong that free merchants ſhould be allowed to trade, when that trade did not actually interfere with that of the Company. If the capital of the latter was limited, there was no reaſon whatever why an extenſion of it ſhould not be allowed, where it was offered with good will. It by no means followed, from the excluſive charter of the Company, that the public was to ſuffer either from their want of means or from their ſupineneſs.

Mr. Tierney, on the other hand, contended warmly for the excluſive rights granted to the Company by the charter of 1793. The preſent attack originated with men educated and raiſed under the Company. They wiſhed for more, and therefore were refractory. They augured every evil

to the Company, merely becauſe they hoped that theſe evils would turn to their benefit. If a conceſſion was made in this inſtance, there would be no end to their claims. They ſaid that their aim was merely to exclude foreigners. This would ſanction every claim that might be made on the part of Liverpool, Ireland, &c. It was the duty of Parliament to make a decided ſtand behind the charter of the Company. If a conceſſion was to be made to 500 Gentlemen, why not to 1500 or 2000? The claimants in this caſe appeared to him to have but a ſlender title to the attention of the Houſe. They came forward with a claim in the one hand, and a menace in the other. If, ſaid they, you do not grant what we demand, we can have five per centum better at Oſtend, and ten per centum better at Antwerp. They were ſubjects of this country, but they had a diſtinct intereſt as capitaliſts.

Mr. Tierney then proceeded to ſhew the fallacy of the argument that we could have ſhips built in India on cheaper terms than at home. But admitting this, for the ſake of argument, to be the caſe, were we, for the ſake of 150,000l. loſs to the Company, to diſband our army of ſhipwrights, and to leave our marine at the mercy of the enemy? He truſted that no ſuch policy could take place, and that the faithful ſervants of the country would not be diſcarded on ſuch narrow and impolitic grounds.

Lord Glenbervie ſpoke at ſome length on the legal merits of the caſe. He obſerved that, with a proper regiſter, India built ſhips were now admitted as Britiſh veſſels. He was, however, more an advocate for admitting the importation of teak-wood as a convenience in the ſcarcity of oak, than for tranſplanting our ſhip-building to India. He ſaw no ground, nor could he reckon much on the prudence of queſtioning the ſincerity of our late adverſary; he therefore muſt give his vote for the preſent queſtion.

Mr. R. Thornton ſpoke with the other Directors againſt the motion for a Committee of Enquiry.

Sir James Pulteney ſpoke at ſome length in favour of the original propoſition.

Sir W. Pulteney was heard in reply.

Mr. Addington ſaid a few words.

The Speaker then put the previous queſtion, which was carried without a diviſion. Sir W. Pulteney's motion was loſt of courſe.

Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

PRIVATE ANSWER OF THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER OF MUNSTER TO THE NOTE OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

Hamm, Sept. 15, 1801.

THE underſigned Cathedral Chapter of Munſter has had the honour to receive the Note of his Excellency the Pruſſian Miniſter Von Dohm, dated the 15th of September. It is with deep regret we ſee by this Note, that the proceedings we have taken towards an epiſcopal election for the Biſhopric of Munſter have not had the approbation of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia. Yet, however unpleaſant this misfortune may be for us, we cannot avoid openly declaring, with the greateſt reſpect for his Majeſty, that we in this proceeding have only followed our duty, and, without hurting our conſcience, could not act otherwiſe. It was not poſſible for us to follow the well intended advice of his Royal Majeſty, as the contrary conviction dictated to us the Election; and as, in ſo acting, we followed the Conſtitution, we did not ſuppoſe we injured any one. Our whole conduct bears the ſtamp of the completeſt legality, and is founded in the German Conſtitution; for the maintenance of which his Royal Majeſty, as one of the moſt powerful Members of the Empire, has ſo often declared himſelf in the moſt patriotic manner in favour of the weaker States. Should his Majeſty's diſpleaſure be the conſequence of our not complying with his advice, notwithſtanding the foregoing obſervations, nothing but the recollection and conviction that we had acted ſo only from the pureſt motives, could conſole us, and give us power to ſupport unmerited ſufferings. We feel our weakneſs, and acknowledge the force of the powerful neighbour of the Biſhopric of Munſter. Yet we do not permit ourſelves to indulge the leaſt fear, nor

even

even anxiety, from having conſidered ourſelves not bound to follow the advice of his Majeſty in this caſe; on the contrary, we truſt to his well-known love of juſtice, and the gracious character of his Majeſty, even to think it probable, that the Cathedral Chapter ſhould have to ſuffer his Royal diſpleaſure for having done their duty in giving to the inhabitants of the Biſhopric of Munſter a new Prince Biſhop, who might anſwer their wiſhes and expectations. We ſhould be ſo much the leſs uneaſy in this reſpect, if his Excellency, the Miniſter Von Dohm, with whoſe perſonal favourable diſpoſition we have been fully made acquainted in the affair of the line of demarkation, would have the kindneſs to repreſent to his Majeſty the King, in that impreſſive manner for which he is ſo much diſtinguiſhed, the ſituation of the Biſhopric, and our duties for the maintenance of the Conſtitution of the country, with which the office of a Prince, who is intruſted with the aſſembling of the circle, is connected. Your Excellency was the organ through which the Royal advice, not to elect, came to us; we therefore requeſt and intreat your Excellency, as a friend of mankind, in conſequence of our perſonal eſteem for you, to diſplay our conduct in its true light, in the place where we might run the riſk of being miſunderſtood, and improperly urged. We are not capable of giving any anſwer, which muſt not have occurred to the learned Author and great German Publiciſt, who by expreſs command drew up the before-mentioned Note. We therefore here paſs over the deeply afflicting declaration, that his Pruſſian Majeſty will not acknowledge and reſpect the election which has taken place of a Prince Biſhop of Munſter, as legal and permanent, although the election was conducted according to the Conſtitution of the Empire and the direction of the Canons, and nothing was oppoſed to it but a declaration given only as a well intended advice. The chief party in the Peace of Luneville, his Majeſty the Emperor, graciouſly ſent a Commiſſioner to the Election. We are thus fully aſſured, that our conduct was graciouſly conſidered by the head of the Empire as legal and conſtitutional; and conſidering the friendly underſtanding and confidential communication contained in the Note of the 15th of Auguſt, between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, we proceeded, without any apprehenſion of giving offence, to the performance of our duty.—At the ſame time that we communicate this to the Miniſter of his Pruſſian Majeſty, we repeat to him the aſſurance of our unalterable and profound eſteem.

PROCLAMATION OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER, PUBLISHED ON THE DAY OF HIS CORONATION, THE 15TH (27) SEPT. 1801.

Having taken upon ourſelves, by our acceſſion to the throne of our anceſtors, all the obligations belonging to our important ſituation; and having recognized in our heart, that from this ſolemn moment the happineſs of the people which is entruſted to us ſhould be the only object of our cares and wiſhes, we have directed all our attention to that object; and for its baſis, we have determined, from the beginning of our reign, to confirm all the orders in their rights and privileges. We have therefore re-eſtabliſhed for ever the patent of the Nobility, the force of which had been weakened in ſeveral points by circumſtances; —we have confirmed the Municipal Organization; and we have reſtored to the Citizens their privileges entire;—we have laid open to Commerce and Trade, all the ſources of riches, and have given a free channel to their progreſs;—we have granted to the Peaſants the right of cutting timber in the foreſt, for their neceſſities, by the prohibition of which they were ſo ſeverely oppreſſed. Having repreſſed all the horrors of the Secret Tribunal, we have taken out of its dungeons all its victims;—in annihilating the eternal proſecutions of ſuits againſt thoſe employed under Government, and perſons of every deſcription, who have been guilty of crimes through miſtake, accident, or by vicious examples, we have mitigated their fate without invalidating the energy of the law; in the firm perſuaſion that this manifeſtation of our clemency will tend to reform, and reſtore to the paths of truth, thoſe who had deviated from them:—in lowering the recovery of debts to a ſpecific ſum, and in alleviating as much as poſſible puniſhments of all kinds, we have intirely freed the Clergy from them.

In thus fulfilling our duties before God, we do not think that we have by theſe meaſures already reached the great end for which we are deſtined.

The welfare of empires is conſolidated by time, and attains perfection by continual efforts for the common good. In all

all theſe regulations, our ſole deſire is to ſhew the extent of our ſolicitude for the happineſs of the people, and how grateful it is to our feelings, to convince the real children of the country of our attachment to them, and our attention to their intereſts. The Almighty has bleſſed our deſires and endeavours. In every good action we have felt the aid of his all-powerful arm, to ſignalize his providence in all workings upon us, and to ſtrengthen the ſecret ties which bend us to the people whom the Almighty has confided to our care. This day, under the influence of his grace, we have completed the ſacred action of the unction and coronation. In returning thanks to his all-powerful Providence, we cannot offer upon his altar more grateful incenſe than by following the inclination of our heart, to preſerve the engagements which we have ſolemnly made in his preſence, to render this day ſacred, and to impreſs it upon the hearts of the people by new favours.

TRANSLATION FROM THE LATIN OF THE LETTER WRITTEN BY THE THIRTEEN FRENCH BISHOPS RESIDENT IN LONDON, TO THE POPE, IN ANSWER TO HIS BRIEF OF THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 180., DATED OCTOBER, 1801.

We will not conceal from your Holineſs the heavy anxiety which preſſed upon our minds when firſt we received the Letter of your Holineſs, dated on the 15th of Auguſt, 1801, in the ſecond year of your Pontificate, which is indeed ſo great, that as we at all times thought nothing more incumbent on us, and had nothing more at heart, than zealouſly to promote, as far as in our power, your paternal councils, yet they ſhould find us now not only uncertain and fluctuating, but, in a duty of this nature, compel us to be even reluctant to obey.

Such is the force of theſe letters, that if that be done which they enjoin, all the Epiſcopal Sees in France will be left vacant at one and the ſame point of time. But by what means this ſudden abdication of all the Churches of that moſt extenſive Empire is to produce, throughout France, the ſalutary effect of unity, and of preſerving or reſtoring the Catholic Religion, your Holineſs has not informed us, nor, to confeſs the truth, do we as yet ſufficiently foreſee. Truly, the very experience of all the calamities with which our country has been afflicted for many years, ſufficiently ſhews that it is not without reaſon we dread, that, by this voluntary and univerſal abdication of all the Churches, more grievous inconveniences would reſult to the Catholic cauſe; for which, to acquaint your Holineſs with the means of prevention, belongs only to a convocation of all the Biſhops of the Gallican Church.

Nor indeed do we mean to ſay this, as if it would ſeem grievous or a hardſhip upon us to reſign our rank in theſe melancholy and troubleſome times, but rather that it would, as much as poſſible, conduce to the private happineſs of each of us, to have our infirmity relieved from ſo great a burthen, if we may ſtill think any thing of happineſs or conſolation with minds broken by the weight of ſo many misfortunes. But the line of our duty ſeems to us fully to require that we ſhould never ſuffer that tie which has bound us, and the Churches immediately committed by the providence of the moſt great and good God, to our care, to be broken.

We earneſtly beſeech your Holineſs, that, in ſome writing ſpeedily to be drawn up, we may be permitted to diſcloſe and enter ſomewhat more at large into the arguments upon which we thought right to act in this manner, and the grounds of our reſolution. In the mean time, greatly confiding in the affection of your Holineſs towards us, we hope it will ſo happen that nothing further will be determined in this buſineſs before you ſhall, in your conſummate equity and prudence, weigh the reaſons upon which your children ſhall plead their cauſe before their moſt pious father.

Proſtrate at the knees of your Holineſs, moſt ardently we invoke the Apoſtolic Benediction of your Holineſs, the moſt devoted and dutiful ſons,

NARBONNE,	NAYON,
ANGOULEME,	PERIGUEX,
ARRAS,	ST. POL DE LEON,
AVARANCHES,	VANNES,
LOMBEZ,	USEZ,
MONTPELIER,	RHODES,
NANTEZ,	MOULINS *.

PROCLAMATION OF THE BATAVIAN DIRECTORY ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BATAVIANS,

The plan of a Conſtitution, which our duty, and the knowledge we have of your

* Nominated in 1791.

true

true intereſts, obliged us to lay before you, has been accepted; out of the 416,419, whoſe names were given in to us as entitled to vote, only 52,219 have voted for its rejection. By far the greater part of the Nation have therefore given an unequivocal proof of their coinciding with us in ſentiments relative to the principles and form of the future Conſtitution. There can, therefore, no longer be any doubt of your wiſh and choice, ſince nothing prevents you from expreſſing them. Every thing in the Conſtitution which was a reſtraint upon you we have removed. Tranquillity will now reign perpetually amongſt you, ſince you have deliberated and confirmed your choice; and though we have uſed every exertion to prevent your being miſled by the ignorant and prejudiced, we have not had recourſe to force, or intimidation, to compel the acceptance of a Conſtitution which you might conſider as detrimental to your intereſts. At length a new order of things is, with your conſent, eſtabliſhed, and in which you have all, without diſtinction of rank or opinion, been able to co-operate; and if ever a plan of ſuch importance was carried into effect under fortunate auſpices, it is this. While you were employed in eſtabliſhing a wiſe and moderate Conſtitution, conformable to your natural character and manners, and conducive to your happineſs, ſecurity, and welfare, the foundations have been laid abroad of a Peace which embraces all the countries and ſeas of Europe, and the more diſtant parts of the world; which enables tortured humanity again to breathe, and affords you a diſtant proſpect of reaping the fruits of your fidelity and perſeverance, the reward of all your numberleſs ſacrifices. Batavians, be happy in the Conſtitution you have accepted, and confirm it by your virtues and unity.

We ſhall immediately, according to the 10th Article of this Conſtitution, nominate ſeven Citizens, who, with five others, choſen by them, ſhall form the Council of State of the Batavian Republic, that the new Conſtitution may be carried into effect as ſpeedily as poſſible, agreeably to your wiſhes.

The Directory commands that this Proclamation ſhall be made public, and affixed in all the uſual places.

Given at the Hague, the 16th of October 1801, in the 7th year of Batavian Liberty.

(Signed) VAN HAESOITE.
C. DOLLEVAELLAC, Sec.

CONCLUSUM OF THE DIET OF RATISBON.

The Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire to his Serene Highneſs Charles Alexander, Prince of Tour and Taxis, &c. Principal Commiſſary of his Imperial Majeſty at the Diet.

The three Colleagues of the Empire having taken into deliberation the Decree of Imperial Commiſſion of the 26th of June of this year, have thought that the arrangement of the different objects which yet remained to be regulated for the completion of the Peace in the General Aſſembly of the Empire, would be unavoidably expoſed to great and numerous difficulties on account of the uſual manner of treating affairs in it. In conſequence it has been decreed—

1. That the right of co-operation on the part of States of the Empire in the work of Peace ſhall be exerciſed by means of an extraordinary deputation.

2. That in order to avoid in this ſo difficult affair all delay, as well as a new complication, the ſaid deputation ſhall be reſtricted to eight members, obſerving the equality of rights relative to religion.

3. That to this effect, there ſhall be elected in the College of Electors, Mentz, Saxony, Bohemia, and Brandenburgh; and in that of the Princes, Bavaria, Wirtemburgh, the Grand Maſter of the Teutonic Order, and Heſſe Caſſel.

4. That there ſhall be reſerved nevertheleſs in an expreſs manner to the Prelates and Courts of the Empire, as well as to the College of Imperial Cities, the right which they have of participating in the deputation of the Empire.

5. That there ſhall be conferred on the part of the Empire, upon the Deputies elected, full and limited powers to examine, treat, and regulate, in concert with the French Government, the objects which, by the 5th and 7th Articles of the Treaty of Luneville, have been reſerved for a particular arrangement.

6. That there ſhall, however, be given to this deputation expreſs directions, in order that at the fixing of the indemnities by ſecularizations, they may have continually before their eyes, and obſerve exactly, as a direct rule for their operations, the reſtrictive clauſe by which the deputation of the Empire, at the Congreſs of Raſtadt, gave in their Note of the 4th April 1798, their adherence to theſe indemnities; and that, conformably to this clauſe, they proceed in this affair with the meaſures, precautions, and reſerves, which

which the maintenance of the German Conſtitution in all its relations requires, together with the re-eſtabliſhment and affirming of the well-being of the States, the immediate Nobility, and other Members of the Empire, which reſts upon this Conſtitution.

7. Finally, that the ſaid deputation ſhall preſent, for his Imperial Majeſty's and the Emperor's ratification, the reſult of their operations, and the reſolution they ſhall have taken in conſequence.

The preſent reſolution ſhall be addreſſed to his Imperial Majeſty (as is done by the preſent), to receive the ſanction of the Supreme Chief of the Empire, in the room of the *concluſum* which he had demanded, and as a modified propoſition, for the important motives above-mentioned, for the exerciſe of the right of co-operation of the States of the Empire in the completion of Peace. There ſhall be given at the ſame time to his Imperial Majeſty moſt humble thanks for the paternal ſolicitude, of which he has given on this occaſion freſh proofs, for the maintenance of the Germanic Conſtitution and the rights of the Empire.

The *concluſum* ſhall be ſent to Vienna to-morrow by an extraordinary courier.

Oct. 3, 1801.

DECREE OF IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

RATISBON, *Nov.* 19.—On the part of his Imperial Majeſty, the principal Imperial Commiſſary makes known to the Ambaſſadors and Envoys of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Holy Roman Empire, as follows:—

"Scarcely had the Treaty of Peace concluded at Luneville by his Imperial Majeſty with the French Republic been communicated to the Diet by an Imperial Decree of the 21ſt of February, in order that it might be ſpeedily ratified in a *Concluſum*, when his Imperial Majeſty invited that Aſſembly by a Second Imperial Decree, of the 3d of March, to lay before him, as ſoon as poſſible, a Reſolution upon the mode by which the States of the Empire were to co-operate in the particular arrangement which ſtill remained to be made, ſo much had his Imperial Majeſty at heart, in his paternal ſolicitude, that the affair of the Peace of the Empire ſhould be entirely terminated with all poſſible ſpeed: but the mode of the co-operation of the States of the Empire in that work, which his Majeſty afterwards acceded to, and in conſequence of which the affair in queſtion was to be treated in the uſual forms, the deliberation of the Diet ſoon experienced ſuch powerful and multiplied obſtacles, that even the Diet reſolved afterwards to adopt another mode for the exerciſe of the right of co-operation of the States of the Empire, and to ſubmit to the Imperial ſanction that new mode, inſtead of the complete reſolution which his Majeſty had demanded by the Decree of the 26th June laſt.

"This deciſion has been, as is known, carried into execution by means of the *Concluſum* of the Diet of the 2d of laſt month, the principal tenor of which imports that the co-operation of the States of the Empire in the objects which ſtill remained to be regulated by a particular arrangement to terminate the work of Peace, ſhould take place by means of an extraordinary deputation of the Empire; and that, with the formal reſervation of the right of concurrence belonging to the Prelates and Counts of the Empire, as well as to the Imperial Cities, this Deputation ſhould be confined to eight Members of the College of Electors and College of Princes, having regard to the equality of Religion; that there ſhould be given to the Deputies choſen, unlimited powers to conclude with the French Government, *ſalva Ratificatione Cæſaris et Imperii*, the arrangement that remains to be made, enjoining them, however, formally to obſerve ſcrupulouſly the reſtrictive clauſes that have already been reſpectively recognized with the baſes of indemnities agreed upon in the Negotiations of Raſtadt by the two parties—His Majeſty is convinced, with the Diet (as has been ſeen by the already mentioned Decree of Imperial Commiſſion of the 26th June), that the mode of co-operation of the Empire, by means of an extraordinary Deputation, is more proper to accelerate the affair that remains to be terminated, than the concurrence of the Empire, in the uſual form of the deliberations of the Diet. Guided by the paternal intention of inſuring the internal tranquillity of Germany, he approves, in conſequence, the *Concluſum* tranſmitted to him, with the reſervation of the prerogatives and attributes, in their whole extent, that belong to him, as well as to the Imperial Plenipotentiaries, to a deputation of that nature, conformably to the laws, primitive inſtitutions, analogy, and right of nations. In what concerns the neceſſary ulterior diſpoſitions, relative to the extraordinary Deputation of the Empire, which has been ſanctioned, his Majeſty will communicate his reſolutions on that ſubject."

ON THE SILK MANUFACTORY IN SPITAL-FIELDS, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ. J. P.

HAVING, in the courſe of theſe laſt ſix months, occaſionally turned my thoughts to the manufacture of the diſtrict in which I have been appointed to act, and well knowing the influence of employment upon the manners and morals of the people, and conſequently upon local police: the vaſt number of applications for parochial relief which came to this office in Worſhip-ſtreet from various claſſes of ſilk-manufacturers, who were in the moſt extreme ſtate of indigence, firſt ſuggeſted in my mind the idea, that it would, in this ſeaſon of calamity, be highly proper to recommend them to the patronage of the Britiſh Ladies; as I conceived it to be in their power either to encourage or to depreſs, and indeed totally annihilate, an art, the practice of which was as creditable to the ingenuity of our anceſtors, as the promotion of it was to their policy.

What the ſucceſs of this little tract * has been, further than that it has been much read, it is impoſſible for me even to gueſs: at the ſame time I am aſſured, that the attracting the attention of the public to a manufacture of infinite conſequence to the individuals concerned, and therefore of conſiderable national importance, is a work of too much magnitude to be effected by a ſingle effort.

The antiquity of the art of manufacturing ſilks, and the advantages that muſt reſult to the trade from their again becoming the faſhion, have already been, both generally and locally, ſtated; theſe points have already been placed both in a commercial and political light; and although an event hath lately happened, which has ſheathed the deſtructive ſword, and which it is devoutly to be hoped, and indeed, from the abilities of the Adminiſtration of this country, and from the attention which they have heretofore, both in their public and individual capacities, paid to the commercial and manufacturing intereſts, rationally to be expected, will have the ſtrongeſt effect upon thoſe intereſts; and while it contributes generally to their extenſion, will be particularly anxious that no branch of the great ſyſtem ſhall ſuffer from that avidity for gain which exiſts in the minds of the higher order of mercantile and manufacturing ſociety, or from that reſtleſsneſs of diſpoſition, and that diſſatisfaction, which the falſe repreſentations of artful incendiaries may cauſe to prey upon the tempers of the lower.

As the preſent is a great, an awful era in the moral, it is no leſs important in the mercantile world. The effect of a peace, under the circumſtances of the times, can, as yet, hardly be conjectured; its value to this kingdom can certainly not yet be appreciated. Without diverging into the wide, the beaten field of politics, or generally ſpeculating upon the probable conſequences of public tranquillity, which I hold to be as futile as indecorous, I may briefly ſtate, that, from obſervation, I conceive the treaty to be an event which, from the firſt moment of its promulgation to the preſent, has, by the people of this manufacturing diſtrict, been deſcanted upon with enthuſiaſm, and conſidered by them as calculated to diſcloſe the faireſt proſpect of future proſperity.

To inſure that proſperity, to relieve the country from the almoſt intolerable, and at preſent increaſing burden of an enormous poor's rate, to prevent the introduction of foreign manufactures inimical to the intereſt of our own, and the ſubſtituting them in the place of the fabrics of this diſtrict, muſt, in the firſt inſtance, be the wiſh of every one who has turned his attention to the ſubject, becauſe the attainment of this object muſt naturally and neceſſarily prevent another evil, namely, the emigration of our manufacturers, which has ever been conſidered as a matter of ſuch importance, that it has been guarded againſt as much as legiſlative wiſdom could guard againſt it, by the ſtatutes quoted in the note †.

Theſe

* Publiſhed in the European Magazine for October laſt.

† 5 Geo 1. c. 27. "If any ſubject, being ſuch artificer or manufacturer, ſhall go into any country out of his Majeſty's dominions, to exerciſe or teach any of the ſaid manufactories

Theſe ſalutary reſtrictions were laid upon thoſe artizans who had left, or who attempted to leave, the kingdom, and upon thoſe perſons alſo that attempted to ſeduce them into foreign ſervice, in times when there was, perhaps, far leſs neceſſity for their enactment than at preſent: in times when the political ſyſtem of Europe was in a ſtate of far greater ſtability; when there was much leſs reaſon to indulge a jealouſy with reſpect to the commercial aggrandizement of our Gallic rival: yet even in thoſe times, nay in periods far antecedent, when the Navigation Act (12 Car. 2. c. 18.), which has been conſidered as the great charter of commerce, paſſed, there were plans of domeſtic regulation promulgated, which our anceſtors, who were better acquainted with practical than ſpeculative philoſophy, thought abſolutely neceſſary, not only to foſter the feeble exiſtence of traffic, but to give animation to our manufactures, upon which that exiſtence, in a great meaſure, depends; and, combined with the operation of that ſtatute, to guard them from the twofold depredations to which they were liable, viz. the ſeduction of workmen, &c. into other countries, and the ſmuggling the manufactures of thoſe countries into our own.

It has, almoſt from the Conqueſt, been a complaint, that the inhabitants of this kingdom have ever given a preference to the productions of other climes. This ridiculous prejudice had, in the ſeventeenth century, extended ſo far, that a company of ſlight ſilk manufacturers were, in 1694, conſiderable ſufferers by this unfounded idea, the futility of which they undertook to evince, by having a parcel of alamodes, of THEIR *own fabrication*, ſold, by the permiſſion of Government, as *condemned ſilks*, of the manufacture of France, together with a parcel which were *really* of that country; and it will appear, by referring to the note *, that the Engliſh ſilks

manufactories to foreigners; or if any ſubject ſhall be in any ſuch foreign country, and ſhall not return in ſix months after warning given him by the Ambaſſador, Miniſter, or Conſul, or perſon authorized by him, or by the Secretary of State, and thenceforth continually inhabit within this realm, he ſhall be incapable of any legacy, or of being executor or adminiſtrator, or taking any lands by deſcent, deviſe, or purchaſe, and ſhall forfeit his lands and goods, and be deemed an alien, and out of the King's protection."—S. 3.

And by the 23 Geo. 2. c. 13. "If any perſon ſhall contract with, or endeavour to ſeduce, any artificer in the manufactories of Great Britain to go into any foreign ſervice not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, he ſhall, for every ſuch perſon, forfeit *five hundred pounds*, and be impriſoned in the common gaol twelve months, and until the fine is paid; and for the ſecond, or any ſubſequent offence, he ſhall forfeit one thouſand pounds, and be impriſoned two years, and until payment."—S. 1, 2.

By the 23 Geo. 2. c. 13. "If any perſon ſhall put on board any veſſel, not bound directly to ſome of the Britiſh dominions, any tools or utenſils, or part thereof, proper for the woollen or ſilk manufactories, he ſhall forfeit for the ſame two hundred pounds."—S. 3.

There are many other ſtatutes to the ſame effect, and in ſeveral of them a penalty of two hundred pounds upon captains of ſhips, and others, who ſhall aſſiſt in this clandeſtine traffic, or knowingly convey any tools, implements, models, &c. of any art or manufacture out of the kingdom.

By the 14 Geo. 3. c. 71. "If theſe tools, implements, &c. are on board a ſhip belonging to his Majeſty, the Captain forfeits two hundred pounds and his commiſſion."

By the ſame ſtatute, perſons collecting tools, &c. for the purpoſe of ſending them abroad, are liable to a penalty of two hundred pounds, &c. Artizans attempting to leave the kingdom may be held to bail till the Aſſizes or Seſſions, then to be dealt with according to law.

* An Account of a Sale of FRENCH Silks by Inch of Candle, the 17 of Febry 1695-6.

"On Monday, the 17 of Febry, 1695-6, will be ſold by the Candle, at the Cuſtom-houſe, London, the ſeveral parcels of French Silks following, which have been ſeized and condemned according to law, and are to be ſeen at the King's Warehouſe in the Cuſtom-houſe, the 14th and 15th inſt. from two to four in the afternoon.

ſilks *ſold* for conſiderably more than the French *.

It will here be recollected, that the Article of the Treaty of Weſtminſter, alſo quoted in the note †, which Treaty was concluded the 3d November 1655, had, by the ſubſequent war, been ſuſpended, indeed annihilated; that French ſilks were abſolutely prohibited; that the French Monarch was ſmarting from the calamitous effects which his ſchemes to attain almoſt univerſal domination had introduced into his country; that he was, when too late, ſenſible of the error which he had committed in the revocation of the edict of Nantz; and ſaw, with concern, that this circumſtance had acted as a ſtimulus to the manufactories of the ſurrounding nations, and had, particularly in this kingdom, excited a ſpirit of domeſtic encouragement, and its concomitant, commercial enterpriſe, which, while they enabled the people to bear the burdens which the exigencies of the times compelled Adminiſtration to lay upon them, improved the ſtate of ſociety. He alſo ſaw, that thoſe very burdens gave a new edge to their ingenuity and induſtry, and tended to the conſolidation of a ſyſtem which he had vainly attempted to overthrow.

He obſerved, that the commerce of France, interrupted by thoſe long wars which were ended by the Weſtphalian and Pyrenean Treaties, had had but a temporary revival by the taking off the prohibitory reſtrictions with reſpect to foreigners lading their veſſels in the Gallic ports. Whatſoever ſpur this had given to trade, had, by his viſionary ſchemes, been counteracted. He therefore turned his eyes, in the firſt inſtance, to the revival of manufactures, probably hoping, if they were reſtored, they would naturally prove the attractors of commerce.

With this intent, the city of Lyons, the centre of the ſilk trade, and of the whole diſtrict, which had, from emigration ſuffered in a ſtill greater proportion than any other part of the kingdom, received particular encouragement. Every method was uſed to lure back its manufacturers, and to procure others; and the produce of this province, either fairly or *illicitly*, found its way into moſt countries, particularly into this, where, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of our own fabrics, thoſe of France acquired an eſtimation, as I have ſhewn, extremely prejudicial to our domeſtic traffic.

It may here be proper to obſerve, that for ſome time previous to the commencement of the eighteenth century,

"Lot 1ſt, qr. five pieces narrow Alamodes, at 5s. 2d. per ell, to advance 1d. each bidding."

Then follow five more lots of the ſame.

"Lot 7th, qr. five pieces broad Alamodes, at 6s. 2d. per ell, to advance 1d. each bidding."

Then follow four more lots of the ſame.

Theſe eleven lots, containing fifty-one pieces of Alamodes of Engliſh fabric, are followed in the catalogue by ſix lots of Alamodes that were of French manufacture; and it appears that the bidders, while they were ignorant of the matter, preferred the Engliſh ſo much to the French ſilks, that they actually gave *nineteence* per yard more for the former than the latter. It appears, that all the pieces, foreign and domeſtic, that were oppoſed to each other, were of equal weight, width, and quality.

* At this time, as appears by a report of a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, to whom the Petition of the Royal Luſtring (or Luteſtring) Company was referred, and who alſo were empowered to conſider a great number of papers, writings, and letters relating to the Silk Smuggling Trade, that a conſiderable combination exiſted againſt the ſilk trade of this kingdom, and that a great number of perſons, many of whom were afterwards impeached, were concerned in the introduction of foreign ſilks, and conveying wool from hence, to the detriment and diſadvantage of the manufactures of this kingdom.

About this time (1693-4), Mr. Henry Renou depoſited in the Charity-houſe, Spital-fields, a quantity of French alamodes, which had the ſtamp of Lyons upon them. Several pieces of the ſame manufacture were ſeized at a French Apothecary's, Spital-fields; and more at the Three Pigeons, in the ſame place.

† Article Vth, *Treaty Weſt.*—"The ſubjects of England may freely bring to France, and ſell therein, all ſorts of ſilk and woollen ſtuffs of their own fabrication. The French ſhall be allowed to trade in England, Scotland, and Ireland, with their wines, and all ſorts of wares of their own growth."

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the taſte of the age run, as it does at preſent (if the public now conſider the matter at all), entirely in favour of plain ſilks; but ſome very excellent artiſts ſettling at Lyons, introduced figured flowered ſilks and brocades, which, finding their way into this kingdom, induced the imitative propenſity of our fair countrywomen to adopt them, and conſequently obliged the pattern drawers and weavers here to ſhew that they could produce ſpecimens of art and excellence, at leaſt equal to thoſe of their rivals. Yet, even in this competition, there was a deſire to depreciate the domeſtic ſilk manufactory, and to import clandeſtinely the fabrics of Gallic looms; and it is extremely ſingular, that this nefarious traffic ſhould have been countenanced by the French Monarch: yet it is nevertheleſs certain. There is in the Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons to which I have alluded, a paſſport from Lewis the XIVth, which bears date 7th July 1695 (produced by Mr. Henry Baker, Solicitor to the Treaſury), for John Brady, an Engliſh ſmuggler, maſter of a veſſel called the Providence, burden thirty tons, to come over in *ballaſt* to the ports of Dieppe and Calais, there to load *only ſilks* manufactured in that kingdom. He had alſo liberty thereby to go to the ports of Holland, there to load *French ſilks* only. This being incloſed in a letter ſigned G. and B. and directed to N. Baduan, Banker, Paris, was intercepted, and, with another from the French Admiral, forms two of the articles upon which, as I obſerved, ſeveral perſons were impeached *.

I have thought it neceſſary, in the courſe of this ſpeculation, to quote from ſeveral ſtatutes, in order to ſuggeſt to the artizans, &c. employed in the ſilk manufactures, the riſk they run by liſtening to the inticement of foreign, perhaps of *domeſtic*, ſeducers, and to point out to theſe, if any ſuch there are, the penalties to which, by the ſaid ſtatutes, they are liable. The idea of publiſhing this caution was introduced by ſome recent tranſactions which have occurred in this diſtrict; but which, as the deſign of the perſon, who was upon the point of leaving the country, was fruſtrated, need not be more particularly mentioned. I was further induced to advert pretty largely to the tranſactions of a former period, from an apprehenſion that what has occurred may happen again; well knowing, that in the preſent ſtate of the ſilk manufacture, it could not long exiſt, if it had, connected with the domeſtic diſcouragements under which it labours, to combat with the illicit practices of foreign rivals: as it will be clearly ſeen, that the unfair competition to which I have alluded would, if it were revived, not only militate againſt the deareſt intereſts of this populous diſtrict, but have a much more extenſive operation; as, while a wrought commodity is clandeſtinely introduced into this kingdom, a *raw* material may be as clandeſtinely taken from it, and that, by the operation of both, the labours of thouſands of looms in the woollen and

* Captain Joſeph Sanders (in his evidence before this Committee) proved, that he commonly ſent his veſſels for the ſame purpoſe in ballaſt; but acknowledged, that he once ſent over ten bags of wool, and that while he was at Calais he ſaw above one hundred bags of wool landed. Anthony Jewell proved, that the *Owling* trade, and the running French ſilks, had been carried to a conſiderable extent; as did Mr. John Thorpe, who took in combed wool from Romney Marſh for France. Peter Lauze ſaid, he had lived at Lyons thirty years, and dealt all that time in luſtrings; there were about 2,500 maſter weavers, and about 4000 looms there, for alamodes only; the luſtrings were made only at Lyons; the weavers of which do all they poſſibly can to hinder the ſetting up manufactures in other places, particularly in England, that they commonly ſell ſilks at under rates, to break thoſe that make them elſewhere.

It may here be proper to remark, that all the numerous ſtatutes reſpecting the clandeſtinely exporting, or attempting to export, wool, &c. &c. (which, when practiſed in the night, is termed Owling) were repealed, and conſolidated by the 28 Geo. 3. c. 38.—This ſtatute, which contains a great number of clauſes and proviſions, enacts, that whoſoever clandeſtinely exports, or attempts to export, any wool, either in the fleece or ſlightly manufactured, ſo that it may be reduced to wool again, ſhall forfeit for every pound, three ſhillings, or fifty pounds for the whole, at the election of the proſecutor, and ſhall alſo ſuffer ſolitary impriſonment for the ſpace of three months.

ſilk branches may be ſuſpended, and myriads of perſons reduced to beggary and diſtreſs.

It has been ſaid, and indeed proved, that the ſpeedieſt and moſt certain way to increaſe the commerce of a State, is to cauſe navigation to flouriſh. In vain (ſays J. De Wit) are the wiſeſt laws made for encouraging manufactures, if there are not merchants always ready to export the overplus of your goods and commodities. That navigation has, under the influence of this Government, been carried to the greateſt extent, and that its concomitant, commerce, has flouriſhed in an equal proportion, is, and muſt be, a matter of joy and exultation to every one who feels for the ſtate of ſociety, and has the moſt eſſential intereſts of the country at heart. It is certain, that the Engliſh are now to the univerſal ocean, what the Romans once were to the Mediterranean Sea, and that a gale cannot blow from any point of the compaſs, without wafting a fleet to our ſhores. May we for ever retain this nautical ſuperiority! And in order to inſure its ſtability, it will be neceſſary to give energy and ſtrength to our manufactures, to foſter thoſe that are yet in their infancy, and encourage thoſe that are declining. Of the latter, the fabrication of ſilks, as an object of national importance, will, I ſhould hope, claim the earlieſt attention of government.

Without entering into any political diſquiſitions, further than this ſubject, as connected with general economy, warrants, it is abſolutely neceſſary to obſerve, that the peace, which I conceive to be a happy and advantageous circumſtance for this country, will, in all probability, ſhew to France, in a ſtronger point of view than ſhe at preſent ſees them, not only the diſapidations that have taken place in point of revenue, but the derangement which the war has occaſioned in her commerce and manufactures. The firſt object of her rulers muſt be, to repair the depredations that have been made, and it certainly will be our care that they are not repaired at our expence.

Manufactures and commerce, we know, are not created with a breath; they do not ſtart into exiſtence from the touch of the magic wand of a legiſlator! They have their infancy, maturity, and decline; they grow with the growth, and ſtrengthen with the ſtrength, of a nation. Yet, perhaps, the nation to which I allude is poſſeſſed of energies which may ſhorten the way to the goal of opulence; and even if we ſtart fair with them in ſome competitions, the ſilk manufacture for inſtance, may, without conſiderable exertions, eventually diſtance us.

To the ſilk manufacture, avoiding all other ſpeculations as abſtract from my preſent purpoſe, I ſhall, in the enſuing columns, confine myſelf; and, as I have already endeavoured to impreſs its importance, again ſolicit that it may receive that protection and encouragement which it merits. There is a *report*, that it is the intention of the ruling powers of France to revive it in its metropolis, Lyons, and to ſtimulate its extenſion by every poſſible means. It is further ſaid, that the raw ſilks of Piedmont, &c. will be drawn to that centre, that a monopoly will be created, and that every attraction will be diſplayed to artizans to lure them thither from every quarter. If, with theſe advantages, full ſcope is given to the fancy of a people, certainly not deficient in ingenuity, what may we not expect from their exertions? Pieces of workmanſhip may be produced, which may even exceed thoſe exquiſite patterns which we have frequently heard of, and ſometimes ſeen.

When one conſiders the fluctuations that have occurred in the taſte of the public, even within the time of living memory; or when a ſpeculative mind, taking a more extenſive view, reflects upon the arts that have flouriſhed and receded, drooped and been again revived, as one century has ſucceeded another; how not only arts and manufactures have travelled from country to country, city to city, port to port, until, from their African cradle, they have circumſcribed a part of Aſia and America, and the whole of Europe, but that the emporium of commerce has been transferred from one kingdom to another in the ſame ratio, it affords little matter of ſurpriſe, though a conſiderable ſource of regret, that in a nation like this, where the firſt great baſis of commercial encouragement and commercial ſpeculation, an enormous capital, is laid; where the ingenuity of the people can only be equalled by their induſtry; that any arts or manufactures ſhould have been ſuffered to languiſh, that a frivolous, an abſurd propenſity to counteract the effect of

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the ſeaſons, and in the flimſy veſtments of June expoſe themſelves to the ſnows of December, ſhould, in a lovely part of the community, operate againſt the exertions of that ingenuity and induſtry; ſhould obliterate the ideas of the artiſt, palſy the hand of the mechanic, and cauſe a profeſſion to decline, and, indeed, in the moſt important branch of it, to be nearly annihilated, the productions of which were formerly conſidered as not only fraught with commercial advantage, but contributing to national honour.

Yet this has certainly been the fate of the manufactures of brocades, flowered and figured ſilks, which are, at preſent, in this diſtrict, nearly obliterated, even from the minds of the workmen. Was the faſhion of wearing theſe elegant articles to revive, as I hope and truſt it will, though it is within my knowledge, that artiſts might *ſtill* be found capable of deſigning the moſt exquiſitely beautiful patterns, I very much doubt if weavers could be procured who, without conſiderable application, and indeed almoſt learning the trade again, would be capable of executing them. The comparative few that ſtill exiſt are employed in the plain and ſlighter branches of the manufacture, and in that ſpecies of light work which, in the cotton and woollen trades, is emphatically denominated *ſmall ware*.

Since I have turned my thoughts to this ſubject, a paper has been put into my hands, which was the work of a Gentleman who was, when living, well known in this diſtrict, and the accuracy of which may be depended upon. This * calculation was made about fifteen or ſixteen years ſince, and it is inſerted merely to ſhew, that although, from the cauſes which I have ſtated, the number of dependants upon the loom may have conſiderably diminiſhed in this diſtrict, the population which has been lately taken proves that they are ſtill ſufficiently numerous to render the encouragement of the ſilk manufactory an object of immenſe national importance.

By this calculation, connected with the opinion of a very competent judge, or rather judges, for it is the opinion of a number of manufacturers, it will be ſeen, that at the time when it was made, much dependence was placed on the revival of the flowered branch, which idea, as I hinted, ſeems to prevail at preſent, and to be founded in good ſenſe, and a proper attention to the intereſts of the whole ſyſtem. Of the importance of this branch, our ingenious rivals, the French, have, even in the midſt of the flames of contention and diſcord to which their unhappy country has been ſubject, been fully aware; for although the art of fancy-weaving, like all the other arts and manufactures of the kingdom, has, during the long period alluded to, ſuffered a conſiderable depreſſion; they have ſtill, by the operation of faſhion, which with them is ſometimes ſtronger than

* Calculation of the number of hands immediately employed in the loom; with the dependants thereon in the different branches; from the neareſt computation that can be made.

	Weavers	50,000
Dependants.	Throwſters	1,000
	Winders	25,000
	Warpers	5,000
	Pickers and Quill Winders	25,000
	Harneſs-makers, Enterers, and Thread-givers	300
	Reed-makers	50
	Dyers	1,000
	Dreſſers	100
Abſentees.	In his Majeſty's Service	8,000
	Total	115,450

This calculation exhibits the preſent ſtate of the ſilk manufactures, which *only* the introduction of the flowered branch can again reſtore to their former flouriſhing ſtate, and diſpenſe the uſual ſhare of comfort to the diſtreſſed multitude *.

* With reſpect to this paper it will be obſerved, that the calculation made, only comprehended the perſons employed in the ſilk manufactures in the pariſhes of Chriſt Church, Spital-fields, St. Matthew, Bethnal green, Mile End, &c.; in ſhort, all that are compriſed in the diſtrict in and adjacent to the metropolis.

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even law, contrived to keep many of its ramifications and eſſential fibres alive. Although dreſſes of flowered ſilks have not, perhaps, been lately worn at Paris, nor even in the provincial cities of France, they have turned the ingenuity of their pattern-drawers to deſigns for furniture, in which the moſt beautiful and coſtly articles are now manufactured in ſilks. Silk carpets have been introduced; and it is more than probable, that it may be in contemplation to revive the challiot, gobelins *, and other manufactories for ſilk tapeſtry, in imitation of needle-work, in all their priſtine ſplendor.

We have every thing to fear from the rivalry of our Gallic neighbours, as we have not only from report, but from the experience of former periods, every reaſon to believe, that exertions to reſtore manufactures and commerce will be made ſtronger than any that have yet been recorded in hiſtory. The ſituation of France is, at preſent, a very ſingular one; ſhe owes her exiſtence to extraordinary circumſtances, and it is only by extraordinary circumſtances that that exiſtence can be preſerved. Miſtreſs of ſuch an immenſe territory, and ſuch an extent of coaſt, in commerce, as in war, what may ſhe not attempt? In commerce, as in war, what may ſhe not atchieve? In commerce, as in war, we are her moſt formidable rivals; and in the former, as in the latter, we have hitherto had the advantage. The preſent is a new era; and in the period of peace, it will behove us, as we have done in war, to guard thoſe parts in which *only* we are vulnerable, namely, our trade and manufactures. There are local or national circumſtances, which, in many inſtances, ſecure the latter, and which, at preſent, give to many of the numerous articles fabricated in this kingdom a decided ſuperiority. The woollen, hardware, cotton, and ſeveral other branches, have, in the enſuing competition, but little to ſtruggle againſt: but this is by no means the caſe with the ſilk: in this, it is probable, from a number of coincident events, ſome foreign, ſome domeſtic, that the preſſure upon the trade may be rather increaſed than diminiſhed. For although it may be ſaid, that owing to the war, which has drained that country of a great number of its artizans in common with its other inhabitants, and cauſed a proportional ſuſpenſion of looms at Lyons, &c. our danger of rivalry is decreaſed, as there is little chance of one in ten of theſe artizans returning, and thoſe that do will find themſelves much aukwarder at handling a ſhuttle than a muſket; and although this may in ſome degree be true; yet it is, even in this point of view, one of the evils which we have to dread, and the fatal conſequences of which common prudence ſhould dictate to us the neceſſity to avert. For certain it is, that, as ſoon as the effect of the general tranquillity begins to operate, as ſoon as the French begin to reſpire from their Herculean exertions during the war, they muſt, and will, turn their attention to the recovery of their commerce, and the full reſtoration, nay extenſion, of their manufactories. Arduous in every purſuit, there is little doubt but that ſome of their exertions will be crowned with ſucceſs. If they find their manufacturing hands too few, there is little doubt but means will be uſed to allure thoſe from other countries whoſe ingenuity renders them objects of temptation. That this will be practiſed with reſpect to thoſe employed in the ſilk trade, I have, from obſervation, reaſon to believe. To facilitate this meaſure, which is a kind of commercial countermining, ideal proſpects of pecuniary advantage, and exaggerated deſcriptions of the plenty, and conſequent *cheapneſs*, of every neceſſary of life, on the other ſide of the Channel, will be diſplayed. They will have pictures of a moſt beautiful and luxuriant country, a new *Eldorado*, exhibited before them. High wages, and conſtant employment, will be the *watch* words of their recruiting officers. They will from theſe, as from the *intereſted* journals (of which there are too many in this country), receive florid promiſes of every ſpecies of encouragement; promiſes which the experience of all who have heretofore emigrated, if that experience could be conveyed to them that have ſuch a meaſure in contemplation, would convince them will never, even in one ſolitary inſtance, be realiſed.

That ideas ſuch as theſe have already

* I have a moſt beautiful ſpecimen of this manufactory in a ſcreen, which ſhews to what perfection they had brought the flower branch of weaving, both with reſpect to deſign and execution.

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made ſome impreſſion upon the minds of the manufacturers of this kingdom is pretty obvious. That local circumſtances have contributed to tinge them with a glaring, though falſe colour, is certain. That many of thoſe men view objects at a diſtance, as through the medium of a fog, which blunts every aſperity, and ſoftens the general contour, is equally true. To rectify this optical imperfection in our artizans is the duty of every one who acts in a public capacity. It is equally the duty of their employers to afford them every encouragement conſiſtent with the preſervation of their manufacture, which, as a commercial article, depends, in a great degree, upon its comparative cheapneſs.

There is no doubt but that Government, jealous of the pre-eminence which our manufactures have obtained, and conſidering every profeſſional intereſt as involved in, and identified with the great, the general intereſts of ſociety, will, as indeed it hath already, continue to protect the artizans employed in the ſilk trade, and that every branch of it will, from the public, receive that encouragement that may leave the ſaid artizans without excuſe or defence, ſhould any of them ever be charged with having liſtened to thoſe that have, *or may*, attempt to ſeduce them into another country.

That the ſilk manufactures of this kingdom in general, and of this diſtrict in particular, ſhould, from the public, receive every poſſible encouragement, is a meaſure which not only policy, but humanity, dictates, in order to prevent that diſappointment, and the fatal conſequences which thoſe that emigrate are ſure to experience. For it is to be obſerved, that no man ever left his country but, however flattering the proſpect which a foreign land at firſt exhibited to his heated imagination, he found, in the ſeaſon of cool reflection, great reaſon to be diſguſted with his ſituation; and when it was out of his power to return, when acceſs to his native country was barred againſt him, longed eagerly to reviſit thoſe ſcenes, and re-enjoy that ſyſtem of domeſtic happineſs, which he had ſo inconſiderately quitted.

The emigrants to America have furniſhed ſtrong and melancholy inſtances of the truth of theſe obſervations; and if, in a country where the people, the language, and the religion, are the ſame, they have met with undeſcribable hardſhips; have encountered difficulties innumerable; have been accounted ſtrangers, aliens, enemies, and abſolutely treated like ſlaves; how much more reaſon is there to dread a tranſition to one, where all thoſe circumſtances are totally different, where the people have long been taught to regard the natives of this kingdom with a jealous eye, and to treat thoſe over whom they have power as their hereditary enemies.

On this momentous ſubject of the ſtate of the home ſilk manufacture, I have, as was obſerved at the beginning of this ſpeculation, already addreſſed the Ladies; and as I have no doubt but that their patriotiſm will induce them to rival the Gallic fair in its encouragement, ſo I am inclined to hope, that that fickle but faſcinating goddeſs Faſhion will never lead them to adopt either the taſte or the fabrics of our inſinuating neighbour.

If, as in concluſion, I muſt reſtate, the manufacture of ſilks receives from the public that encouragement which its elegance and uſefulneſs deſerves, there is no doubt but that the energetic protection of a government alive to every circumſtance advantageous to the arts, to induſtry, and commerce, will give to the labours of the loom a ſtimulus that will effectually revive them, and, by directing the ingenuity of our artizans to this important branch of trade, enable the merchants to extend their at preſent contracted traffic, ſo as to furniſh full employment for the immenſe population of this languiſhing diſtrict, and thoſe workmen in the ſame line in the country; and that, therefore, while they thus at home find occaſion for the exertion of that taſte and induſtry inherent to our compatriots, they may alſo, by animating their commercial ſyſtem, rival their competitors in every market of the globe.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 17.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Foudroyant, off Alexandria, Auguſt 27.

SIR,

MY letter of the 5th inſtant acquainted you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that the embarkation of General Belliard's corps was carrying into execution with all poſſible diſpatch; but, on account of the difficulty of getting forward the immenſe quantity of baggage that they brought with them from Cairo, the operation was protracted till the 8th. The ſhips of war, as well as the tranſports, however, were directed to proceed by diviſions. The Braakel, with the firſt diviſion, ſailed on the 4th; the Inflexible, Dolphin, and Ulyſſes, with the ſecond, on the 6th; and the Experiment and Pallas, with the laſt, on the 10th, carrying with them between thirteen and fourteen thouſand individuals of all deſcriptions.

The army from Cairo moved on forthwith to the camp before Alexandria; and the General, who did me the honour of ſpending ſome days with me while the embarkation of the French was going on, reſolved on tranſporting by the Mareotis, to the weſtward of Alexandria, a corps of about 5000 men, under the orders of Major General Coote, to divide the enemy's force and attention, to inveſt the town cloſely on that ſide, and cut off all farther hope of reinforcement or ſupplies by land. On the 12th, I proceeded with Lieut. Col. Anſtruther, the Quarter Maſter General, to examine the enemy's poſition on the ſide of the lake, and the ſtrength of the flotilla that they had aſſembled there; and having aſcertained that their armed force could be eaſily ſubdued, and that a debarkation could be effected with little or no difficulty, the General determined to carry the meaſure into immediate effect. To ſecure the landing from interruption, Captain Stevenſon, of the Europa, who is continued in the command of the flotilla, was forthwith directed to take a ſtation in front of the gun-boats and armed boats which the enemy had aſſembled on the lake, and drawn up in a line, under the batteries of protection thrown up for their defence, to keep them in check till they could be ſeized or deſtroyed. On the evening of the 16th, all the boats of the ſhips of war and tranſports in this Bay were aſſembled in the Mareotis, with as many germs as could be collected from the Nile, for the purpoſe of receiving the troops, who were embarked in the night, and landed without oppoſition the next morning, under the ſuperintendance of Captain Elphinſtone, conſiderably further to the weſtward than was intended, the wind not admitting of the boats reaching the ſhore nearer to the town. The enemy ſeeing no proſpect left of ſaving their armed boats, ſet fire to them, and blew them all up in the courſe of this and the following day, except two or three which have fallen into our hands; whilſt the landing was carrying into effect, Capt. Sir William Sidney Smith, of the Tigre, was directed with ſome ſloops of war and armed boats to make a demonſtration of attack upon the town.

On the night of the 17th, Major General Coote was enabled to eſtabliſh batteries againſt Marabout, a ſmall fortified iſland that protects the entrance into the great harbour of Alexandria, on the weſtern ſide, and diſtant from the town about ſeven or eight miles, which, for many reaſons, it was important to poſſeſs. Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, having the command of the ſquadron blockading the port, directed armed launches from the ſhips to co-operate with the troops, and the garriſon, conſiſting of near 200 men, unequal to farther reſiſtance, ſurrendered as priſoners of war on the evening of the 21ſt; Mr. Hull, midſhipman, and one ſeaman, of the Ajax, were killed on this ſervice, and two ſeamen of the Northumberland wounded.

On the afternoon of the ſame day, the Rear-Admiral ordered the Cynthia, Port Mahon, Victorieuſe, and Bon Citoyenne, with three Turkiſh corvettes, to proceed into the harbour under the direction of the Hon. Captain Cochrane of the Ajax, (a channel having been previouſly ſurveyed with great induſtry and preciſion by Lieutenant Withers of the Kent); and on the morning of the 22d, Major General Coote's detachment moved forward

ward four or five miles on the narrow iſthmus leading to the town, formed by the Mareotis or inundation on the ſouth ſide, and the harbour on the north; Capt. Stevenſon, with the gun veſſels on the lake covering the right flank, and Capt. Cochrane, with the ſloops of war and armed boats, protecting their left. The poſition which the Major-General took up, and that occupied by our little ſquadron, which has been ſince reinforced by the Diana, completed the blockade of the town. The Rear-Admiral gives great commendation to the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, for the zealous and judicious manner in which he executed the ſervice entruſted to him. Soon after our ſhips entered the harbour, the enemy ſunk ſeveral veſſels, between our advanced ſhips and their veſſels in the port, to obſtruct our further progreſs to the eaſtward, and moved their frigates and corvettes from Fig Tree Point cloſe up to the town.

General Menou finding himſelf cloſely preſſed on the eaſtward of the town by the Commander in Chief, who had carried ſome of the enemy's important redoubts, and eſtabliſhed ſtrong batteries againſt their intrenched lines, and on the weſtern ſide by Major General Coote, who had, during the preceding night, driven in ſeveral of their out-poſts, and advanced cloſe up to an important poſition which the enemy ſeemed conſcious of being unable to defend; ſent out, on the evening of the 26th, propoſals for an armiſtice of three days to arrange terms of capitulation, which I have no doubt will ſoon terminate in the ſurrender of the town.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

KEITH.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Rainier, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Eaſt Indies, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Arrogant, at Sea, March 31, 1801.

SIR,

You will herewith receive, for their Lordſhips' information, an account of veſſels captured, &c. by his Majeſty's ſhips in the Indian Seas, between the 23d Auguſt 1800, and 21ſt March 1801.

I am, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

[Here follows a liſt of fifty-nine enemy's ſhips and veſſels captured or deſtroyed, with re-captures made by his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Indian Seas, under the command of Peter Rainier, Eſq. Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief, between the 23d of Auguſt 1800 and 31ſt of March 1801.]

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

Letters from Hanover, ſay the French Journals, confirm the ſtatement, that Prince Adolphus of England is to be appointed Governor General of that Electorate, that he is to reſide at Hanover, and to be at the head of the civil and military departments of the country.

The Elector of Bavaria, in continuance of his plans of reform, has ſuppreſſed the chapter of St. Anne. Each of the ladies on this eſtabliſhment are to be allowed an annuity of 100 florins.

The two French frigates which were at Ancona, left that port in the beginning of laſt month for Toulon. The Pope's Legate immediately took poſſeſſion of the place, and appointed Franciſco Camerata Governor. His Holineſs was to take ſolemn and formal poſſeſſion of the whole of the Papal territory on the 22d ult. but on account of the diſtreſſes of the times, he diſpenſed with the expenſive pageantry uſual on ſuch occaſions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Oct.* 10.—The Capitan Pacha is ſhortly expected here with his fleet from Alexandria. Lord Elgin has been honoured with the Order of the Creſcent. His Lordſhip was alſo preſented with a horſe, magnificently capariſoned, and a ring ſuperbly ſet with diamonds. The Sultana Mother preſented his Lordſhip with a very rich aigrette, ſet with diamonds.

Oct. 15.—An Engliſh frigate ſent by the Capitan Pacha is arrived here from Alexandria, with the firſt new tribute from Egypt, conſiſting of 200 purſes of gold and ſilver money coined at Cairo. Lord Elgin has had the unprecedented honour of dining with the Grand Signior, who preſented him with a ſword richly decorated with diamonds.

The very dreadful ſtorm experienced on our coaſts in the early days of the preſent month, was alſo ſeverely felt on the Swediſh, Daniſh, and German coaſts. The accounts from Copenhagen ſtate, that a Daniſh frigate and ſeveral other ſhips were either driven aſhore or much damaged. The miſeries of the inhabitants of Stockholm

were

were aggravated by a fire which deſtroyed above thirty houſes: it broke out in a houſe in the ſuburbs. Twenty-ſix wooden houſes, and ſix of ſtone, have been burnt to the ground. The King came from Drottningholm as ſoon as he heard of the accident, and remained near the fire, giving orders, till three in the morning.

Count Schemeretjen, the richeſt ſubject in Ruſſia, his revenue being about a million of roubles yearly, gave his Imperial Majeſty an entertainment at one of his eſtates near Moſcow, which coſt 200,000 roubles. The evening of the day the entertainment took place, upwards of ten thouſand perſons ſat down to ſupper with the Count.

It is remarked, that ſince the inundation of Italy, the Po has been covered with a prodigious number of adders, ſnakes, and vipers.

The Elector Palatine has iſſued an edict for the repreſſion of luxury among the claſs of domeſtics. They are prohibited from wearing gold and ſilver lace, which are much uſed in Bavaria, in decorations for head-dreſſes, handkerchiefs, and other articles of apparel.

Mr. Hunter, in his journey from Agra to Oujein, diſcovered, on the banks of the river Soonria, the tomb of the celebrated Mogul muſician Tanſein. The monument is overſhadowed by a tree of great dimenſions, and the natives entertain a notion, which the conſtant manifeſtation of its fallacy cannot conquer, that the chewing the leaves will give uncommon powers and melody to the voice.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 4.—We learn from Temeſwar, that the Governor-General has given public notice, that Paſſwan Oglou coins falſe ducats at Widdin, bearing the head of Joſeph II. and alſo crowns and twelve kreutzer pieces. —The Emperor received the French Ambaſſador, attended by all his Court in full gala; a ceremony which was not obſerved at the preſentation of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador....of this he complained. An anſwer was returned, that the connection between Auſtria and Ruſſia was too ſincere and well-eſtabliſhed to require a preſentation in any other than a friendly and familiar manner. Beſides, the French nation was fond of parade, and as the Chief Conſul had received Count Cobentzel with marked diſtinction, the Imperial Court had judged it proper to obſerve an equal degree of pomp.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A MODEL of a boat on a new conſtruction has been ſubmitted to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty for their inſpection; it is ſo conſtructed as to go againſt wind and tide, and requires but one man to conduct it.

Accounts from Liſbon ſtate, that a domeſtic of Don Rodrigues (a Member of Adminiſtration) was murdered in the open day in ſight of his maſter's houſe. The murderer has very properly been hanged, to the no little aſtoniſhment of the inhabitants, who have not witneſſed ſuch an act of juſtice for many years paſt; and the Government has declared its intention of inforcing a proper obedience to the laws in future. They have alſo begun to light the city, and cleanſe it from the exceſs of filth by which it has hitherto been diſgraced; and to eſtabliſh an efficient patrole, for the protection of perſons and property throughout the night.

We learn from Ireland that Colonel Blackwell, one of the Officers taken with Napper Tandy, has been diſcharged on giving bail; as have J. Golding and M. Larken, in cuſtody ſince May laſt on a Secretary of State's warrant: Miles Duigenan, and a perſon of the name of Conlan, have alſo been liberated.

Letters Patent have paſſed the Great Seal of Ireland, for tranſlating the Moſt Rev. Charles Viſcount Somerſet, Archbiſhop of Caſhel, to the Archbiſhopric of Dublin and Biſhopric of Glandelagh, in the room of Dr. Fowler, deceaſed; and alſo for promoting the Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. Charles Lord Biſhop of Kilmore, to the Archbiſhopric of Caſhel.

A Patent has paſſed the Great Seal, giving precedence to Sir John Mitford, after the Attorney and Solicitor General,

ral, ſhould be again diſpoſed to return to the Bar.

Dec. 16. His Majeſty held a levee, which was numerouſly attended.—M. Otto, as French Miniſter Plenipotentiary, had his firſt audience to deliver his credentials: his equipage was ſuperb.—Mr. now Sir Richard Ford, had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand on his appointment as Chief Magiſtrate of the Weſtminſter Police; he at the ſame time received the honour of knighthood.

A ſtrong ſolution of ſalt and water is found by repeated experiments to cure *Wens*, and take away ſwellings in the neck, &c.: the part affected ſhould be frequently well bathed.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials from Dec. 9, 1800, to Dec. 15, 1801.

Chriſtened in the 97 pariſhes within the walls 1073—Buried 1136.

Chriſtened in the 17 pariſhes without the walls 4266.—Buried 4143.

Chriſtened in the 23 out-pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry 8373.—Buried 8977.

Chriſtened in the 10 pariſhes in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter 4102.—Buried 5119.

TOTAL.

Chriſtened	Males	9400	In all 17,814.
	Females	8414	
Buried	Males	9661	In all 19,374.
	Females	9713	

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	5395
Between two and five	2063
Five and ten	843
Ten and twenty	639
Twenty and thirty	1481
Thirty and forty	1924
Forty and fifty	2126
Fifty and ſixty	1817
Sixty and ſeventy	1482
Seventy and eighty	1047
Eighty and ninety	487
Ninety and a hundred	64
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	5
A hundred and two	1

Decreaſed in the burials this year 3694.

There have been executed in Middleſex and Surry 23; of which number 11 only have been reported to be buried (as ſuch) within the Bills of Mortality.

MARRIAGES.

John Jortin, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Sarah Bearpacker, of Wootton-under-Edge, Glouceſterſhire.

John Prettejohn, jun. of the Iſland of Barbadoes, to Miſs A. Buckley, of Bath.

Colonel Archer, of the 1ſt regiment of foot guards, to Miſs Morgan, of Bath.

Captain Mundy, of the King's own dragoons, to Miſs Rodney, youngeſt daughter of the late Lord Rodney.

Lord Francis Spencer, ſecond ſon to the Duke of Marlborough, to Frances Fitzroy, fifth daughter to the Duke of Grafton.

Sir Thomas Champneys, of Amport, in the county of Hants, to Miſs Minchin, of Soberton, in the ſame county.

Sir Charles Burrel Blount to Miſs Elvina Blunt.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood to Lady Caroline Stewart, ſecond daughter to the Earl of Londonderry.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

SEPTEMBER 20.

At Polſhot, Wilts, aged 73, the Rev. Benjamin Blayney, D. D canon of Chriſt Church, regius profeſſor of Hebrew in the univerſity of Oxford, and rector of Polſhot. He was firſt of Worceſter College, M. A. 1753. fellow of Hertford College, B. D. 1758, and D. D. 1787. He was author of (1) A Diſſertation, by Way of Enquiry into the true Import and Application of the Viſion related. Dan. ix. 20. to the End, uſually called Daniel's Prophecy of Seventy Weeks; with occaſional Remarks on Michaelis's Letters to Sir John Pringle on the ſame Subject. 4to. 1775. (2) Jeremiah and Lamentations, a new Tranſlation, with Notes, 4to. 1784. (3) The

Sign

Sign given to Ahaz, a Viſitation Sermon preached at Devizes, July 26, 1786. 4to. 1786. (4) Chriſt the greater Glory of the Temple, a Sermon preached at Oxford, Nov. 9, 1788. 4to. (5) Zachariah, a new Tranſlation, with Notes. 4to. 1797.

OCT. 11. Mr. John Donaldſon, miniature painter, author of an Eſſay on the Elements of Beauty, and a volume of Poems.

NOV. 14. At Burntwood, Eſſex, in his 81ſt year, Edward Benſon, eſq. He was a bencher of the Middle Temple, and formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

18 John Henry Smith Barry, eſq. of Belmont, aged 55.

21. John Francklin, eſq. of Newman-ſtreet.

At Exeter, Lady Anne Thornborough, wife of Edward Thornborough, rear-admiral of the blue.

22. At Duſton, near Appleby, the Rev. William Kilner, aged 78, rector of Duſton and Milburn, Yorkſhire.

The Rev. James Grant, miniſter of Laggan in Badenock.

23. Mr. Thomas Gage, bookſeller, Norwich.

Lately, at Holt, aged 75, Dr. Chambers, phyſician, late of Dereham.

24. Mr. John Read, chairman of the commiſſioners of the land-tax for London.

At Caſtle Hedingham, Eſſex, in his 77th year, the Rev. Brook Bridges, rector of Birdbrook, in the county of Eſſex.

The Rev. Francis Cleator, miniſter of Stainton and Thornaby, in Yorkſhire.

25. At Hampſtead, Mr. George Seddon.

Geoffrey Hornby, eſq.

26. David Roſs, eſq. of Kindeace, captain in the late 73d regiment.

Lately, at Shillingley Park, the ſeat of the Earl of Winterton, Barnard Blake, eſq. of Weſterham, in Kent, aged 72.

Lately, Mr James Nath, of St. Faith's, Norwich, aged 86 years.

27. At Cheſſea, the Right Hon. Joſeph Leeſon, earl of Miltown, in his 73d year.

At Staunton, Wilts, Mrs. Barbara Wyndham, ſiſter of William Wyndham, eſq. of Dinton.

28. At Windſor, Enſign Benjamin Woolriche, of the Stafford regiment.

29. Mrs Anne Crawford, formerly of Drury-lane and Covent Garden Theatres. (See p. 420.)

30. At Marſton, near Sittingborn, Kent, the Rev. John Hargrave Standen, rector of Marſton.

Mr. Thomas Smallwood, cabinet-maker, Birmingham.

DEC. 1. William Fletcher, eſq. of Welbeck-ſtreet.

At Berwick-houſe, near Fonthill, Mr. Nicholas Williams, agent to William Beckford, eſq.

Francis De Linat, of Valenciennes, but late of Cheſhunt.

2. At Blackheath, Mr. William Hamilton, of Lime-ſtreet.

Mr. Jacob Yellowley, of Chiſwell-ſtreet.

William Hamilton, eſq. R. A.

At Briſtol, Thomas Purnell Purnell, eſq. of Kingſmill, juſtice of peace for Glouceſterſhire, and late lieutenant colonel of the north battalion of that militia.

At Newport Pagnell, Walter Braty, eſq.

4. In Fitzroy-ſquare, Peter Douglas, eſq. many years in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

5. George Redhead, eſq. of the iſland of Antigua, aged 64.

Sir John Parnel, member for Queen's County, ſuddenly, of an apoplectic fit. He was formerly chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland.

Mr. Peoly, attorney at law, in Curſitor's-ſtreet.

6. At Shorne, near Rocheſter, aged 63, Mr. Edward Willet, late of the Falcon Tavern, Graveſend.

At Highbury-place, Mr. William Grey.

In Glouceſter-ſquare, Anne Catharine Macdonnel, counteſs of Antrim.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Chamberlayne, vice-provoſt of Eton, and rector of Worpleſdon, Surry.

Lately, in his 69th year, Mr. Alexander Hay, apothecary, at Bath,

Lately, at Kelton, near Stamford, aged 70, Lady Elizabeth Noel, ſiſter to the late Earl of Gainſborough.

7. At Sandwich, Mrs. Ranier, wife of D. Ranier, eſq.

At Jerſey, Thomas Pipon, eſq. lieutenant baily and chief magiſtrate of that iſland

The Rev. Dr. John Glennie, miniſter at Mary Culter, in his 82d year.

8. Mrs. Francis Luny, of Mark-lane, widow of Captain Thomas Luny, many years commander in the Jamaica trade.

Mr. Joſeph Sandell, of Wych-ſtreet, ſilk-dyer.

9. At Heddington Houſe, Hants, John Limbrey, eſq. in the 102d year of his age.

In Crutched-friars, Mr. H. O'Connor.

Mr. Humphry Barton, of Hammerſmith.

11. At

11. At Marſden, near Colne, in Lancaſhire, the Rev. R. Wroe Walton.

12. Alexander Willock, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare.

At Haverfordweſt, the Rev. Meredith Townſend, near forty years paſtor of a congregation of proteſtant diſſenters at Stoke Newington.

Mr. Thomas Aris Pearſon, at Moor Green, near Birmingham.

Lately, at Hull, in his 26th year, Thomas Horner, eſq. M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

13. Mr. Richard Wimburn, Jermyn-ſtreet, ſurgeon and apothecary.

The Right Hon. William Edwardes, Lord Kenſington, in his 90th year.

Lately, at George's Hill, the Rev. James Philip Mulkaile, of the dioceſe of Dublin.

Lately, Jonathan Battiſhill, the compoſer. He was buried the 15th in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was one of the laſt profeſſors of the Engliſh ſchool of muſic. He was not only what is called a *good Grammarian* in his art, but he added to profound knowledge great taſte and a fine imagination.

His convivial diſpoſition rendered him reluctant to perform even what was neceſſary to enable him to acquire the means of gratifying that diſpoſition, ſo that all the time he could devote to his profeſſion, inſtead of following the impulſe of his genius, he employed it in teaching, and in his duties of Parochial Organiſt.

In the earlier part of his life, however, he diſtinguiſhed his talents, chiefly in Lyric compoſitions for Vauxhall, and other Public Places. Of this kind his "*Kate of Aberdeen*" obtained great fame, and will be celebrated as long as pure melody is admired in this Country.

He was a very intelligent man, and poſſeſſed a ſtrong ſenſe of humour. Being courted, as well for his ſocial qualities, as for his muſical talents, he was generally in a ſtate of embarraſsment.

A domeſtic misfortune, it is ſaid, chiefly diſpoſed him to look on the world with careleſs eyes, and to be content if he could provide for the day which was paſſing over his head.

Webſter, the celebrated Singer, took away the firſt wife of Battiſhill. The latter was very much attached to her, and the loſs of a beloved wife by the treachery of a friend, was a blow that he could not reſiſt. From that time he became negligent of the graver concerns of life, reſigned himſelf wholly to ſocial enjoyments, and buried a genius, that might have ſecured him fame and fortune, in conviviality, if not diſſipation.

15. At Canonbury, Iſlington, Mr. John Willſon, dry-ſalter, in Leadenhall-ſtreet.

Mrs. Whalley, wife of the Rev. Thomas S. Whalley, of Langford Cottage, Somerſetſhire.

16. John Green, eſq. an elder brother of the Trinity Houſe, in Hull, aged 69.

At Calſton, Wilts, the Rev. Thomas Heath, A. M. rector of that pariſh, and vicar of Hillmarton in the ſame county.

17. At Stockport, Cheſhire, Mr. George Brown, check manufacturer.

18. In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, George Graham, eſq. of Kinroſs-houſe, Kinroſs, in his 72d year.

At Southampton, Bennet Langſton, eſq. of Langton, near Spilſbury, in Lincolnſhire, the friend of Dr. Johnſon, aged 65 years.

19. Mr. Matthew Armſtrong, Upper Thames-ſtreet, hop-merchant.

At Cheſſea, the Rev. Mr. Baxter, of the collegiate church of St. Catharine near the Tower.

20. Mr. George Wood, merchant, of Sheffield. He ſerved the office of maſter cutler in 1792.

In Harley-ſtreet, General Bathurſt, of Clarendon Park, Wilts.

21. Mr. Edmund Vincent of Woking, Surry.

Madame d'Ablaing de Griſſenburgh, daughter of the late Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer, and relict of the late John Daniel Baron D'Ablaing de Griſſenburgh.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Roſetta, in Egypt, in July laſt, Lieut. Colonel Peter Garden, of the 2d battalion of the 1ſt royal regiment of foot.

At Hamburgh, David Mitchell, eſq.

At Bruſſels, Sir John Buckworth, bart.

At Calcutta, in April, Thomas Halkett, eſq. ſon of the late Sir John Halkett, bart.

At Malta, Captain Hare, of the Madras, of 50 guns.

ERRATUM in p. 318. for "in the Fleet, John Bulteel, eſq." read, "at Fleet-houſe, near Modbury, Devonſhire, John Bulteel, eſq."

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR DECEMBER 1801.

Days	Bank Stock	3per Ct Reduc	3 per Ct. Conſols	4perCt Conſols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	India Stock	India Scrip	India Bonds	New Navy.	Exche Bills.	Iriſh 5perCt	Engliſh Lott. Tick.	Iriſh Tick.
25		66 5/8	67 1/4 a 5/8	85 1/4	100	98 1/2	911-16	5 1/8		66					10			
26		66 5/8	67 1/4 a 1/2	85 1/8	100 1/8	98 3/8	1911-16			65 3/4					11			
27	187	66 1/2	67 1/8 a 1/4	85	100	98 1/8	19 1/8			65 3/8	215				1 1/4			
28		66 3/8	67 1/8 a 1/2	85	99 7/8	98 1/16	1911-16	5 1/8			215 1/4				10			
30																		
1		66 5/8	67 1/4 a 1/2	84 7/8	100	98 1/4	19 5/8			65 3/8					8			
2		67		85 1/8	100 1/4	98 1/2	19 1/4	5 1/8		66					8			
3		67 1/8		85		98 3/8	1913 16			66 1/8					8			
4		67 1/4		85 1/8		99	20	5 1/8		66 3/8								
5		67 3/8		85 1/4		99	20 1 16	53-16		66 1/2					7	97		
7		67 1/2		85		98 7/8	19 7/8											
8	188	67 3/8		84 1/2		98 7/8	19 7/8	53-16		66 1/8					7	96 1/2		
9		67		84 3/4		98 3/8	19 1/4			66					7			
10	187 1/4	67		84 5/8		98 1/2	19 1/4	53 16		66	219				7	96 1/4		
11	187	67 1/4		84 1/2		98 1/2	1915-16	53-16		66 1/4					5			
12		67 1/4		84 1/4		98 1/8	19 3/4		2 1/4						6			
14		67		84 1/8		98 1/16	1911-16	53-16		65 7/8					3			
15	186 1/4	66 7/8		83 7/8		98 1/4	1911-16	5 1/8	1 3/4	65 3/4					2			
16	186 1/2	66 3/4		83 3/4		97 7/8	19 9 16		2 1/4	65 5/8					2 pr.			
17	188	67 1/16		84 1/8		98 1/16	1911-16								1 pr.			
18		66 7/8		83 7/8		98	19 5/8		2	65 7/8					par			
19		67 1/8		84		98	19 3/8								par			
21																		
22		67 1/4		84		98 1/8	1911-16	53-16		66						96 1/2		
23		67 1/4		83 7/8		98 1/8	19 5/8	5 1/4	2	66 1/8								
24	187 1/2	67 3/8		84		98 1/8	19 5/8		2	66 1/8								
25																		

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Conſols the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.